



War Requires More Than Troop Withdrawal

By GEN. THOMAS A. LANE

The reduction of U.S. troop strength in Viet Nam came as no surprise. Few observers believed Administration statements that our forces would withdraw only as North Vietnamese forces withdrew. Hanoi knew that the build-up of South Viet Nam forces initiated by the Johnson Administration would in time compel a withdrawal of U.S. forces.

The withdrawal operates as a delaying action to arrest left-wing pressures in the United States. Moscow was right in calling this a token action compelled by domestic criticism. It has gained time for Mr. Nixon—but time for what?

President Nixon's domestic critics are attacking with increasing abandon. The thinly masked pro-Hanoi propaganda of the far left is edging into the language of partisan politics. Frank Mankiewicz, a prominent Kennedy politician now given a public forum by CBS News, attacks the duly elected government in Saigon with smear and innuendo reminiscent of the tactics which his predecessors used against President Diem in 1963. He joins Hanoi in working to undermine public confidence in our ally, seeking thereby to win public support for the coalition government on which Hanoi insists.

A shocking number of United States senators oppose the Safeguard ABM program and the MIRV multiple warhead project. They are bemused by fatuous hopes that if we don't build weapons, the Soviet Union will stop its projects. They have neither experience nor reason to support such a hope. Hard evidence shows that the Soviet Union is pressing its weapons development with all possible speed.

A powerful propaganda confected by our Socialist "intellectuals" and spread through our news media has raised false hopes of Soviet cooperation in



In a dramatic move to do something about the Viet Nam war, President Nixon met with South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu at Midway. From these discussions came the announcement that 25,000 U.S. troops will be withdrawn by August, with perhaps more to come. But if the President is to maintain his credibility, Gen. Lane says, positive measures towards some sort of victory in Viet Nam are needed.

disarmament. We have a decade of contradictory experience at Geneva. Yet, irresponsible politicians profess that we can simply withdraw from the arms race and spend our money on poverty programs. They want to believe that the Soviet Union wants disarmament. They refuse to face the reality that the Soviet goal is to conquer the capitalist societies and that the only barrier to its ambition is the United States of America.

Sen. Edward Kennedy (D.-Mass.), with ill grace and bad judgment, com-

pares the occasional misjudgment of policemen resisting riotous violation of the law with the viciously destructive assaults of Marxist radicals on our property and institutions. If his bewilderment measures his grasp of public policy, he is ill-fitted to serve in public office.

Sen. Kennedy strikes also at the conduct of military operations in South Viet Nam, a subject he is singularly ill-qualified to judge. He seems consistently to take positions which must

be agreeable to Moscow. He apparently regards the Marxist-directed strife in the United States as legitimate protest against the ills of our society. Moscow could ask no more.

Perhaps Richard Nixon is pleased to see Edward Kennedy charging off in service to the American Left. It seemed pretty clear in 1968 that the people were fed up with Lyndon Johnson's Viet Nam policy not because he was there but because he refused to win. If Edward Kennedy figures that the American people are ready to bug out in Viet Nam, write off the sacrifices made and turn the country over to the Communists, he could be very wrong. He could be listening to the ADA eggheads instead of to the American people.

President Nixon has greater problems than the attacks of the Democratic Socialists. He has the war. It is his war. Five thousand Americans have been killed in action since he took office. His Socialist critics are right in saying he must stop the war though they are wrong in the means they propose.

What will the President do? Does he really know how to end the fighting? If he is going to win, he had better do it now while the allied forces are at peak strength, even though he doesn't need all that strength to win.

The American people are strongly supporting President Nixon's announced policy of preserving freedom in South Viet Nam. They approve his close cooperation with our South Viet Nam ally who carries most of the burden of the war. They have been patient in awaiting measures which would bring the war to a successful conclusion, but time is running out. The President owes them some significant action which will justify public confidence in his leadership.

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Capital Briefs

● President Nixon's recent decision not to call for the easing of restrictions on trade with Communist countries was significantly influenced by Defense Secretary Melvin Laird. Insiders insist that Laird and Secretary of State William P. Rogers, who favors expanded East-West trade, fought over the matter in front of the President, with Laird's position prevailing.

● The Sex Information and Education Council of the United States (SIECUS), which believes that school children are never too young to learn all about sex, is apparently trying to improve its image. The 1969 letterhead of SIECUS no longer lists Dr. Isadore Rubin as its treasurer or as a member of the Board of Directors. Rubin's connection with SIECUS had brought the organization under critical fire, since Rubin was once identified under oath as a Communist party member and refused in 1952 to respond to questions by members of the House Committee on Un-American Activities about his Red links.

● Continuing with the adventures of the Young Republican National Federation: There is now—once again—only one candidate for the post of YRNF national chairman, to be officially named at the group's convention in Chicago next month. He is Nebraskan Ron Romans, who had won a nominating primary held among conservative (or "Syndicate") YRNF members last March. Romans' opposition in the primary, Washington lawyer Ben Cotten, has decided not to challenge after all. As of now, no liberal opponent to the conservative Romans is expected to contest his election.

● Replacing famed economist John Kenneth Galbraith as head of the left-wing Americans for Democratic Action is John Duffey, a little-known Democratic party leader in Connecticut and director of the Center for Urban Studies at Hartford Seminary. But some of the new national board members have better national reputations, among them: Thomas Bradley, the city councilman who lost to Sam Yorty in the recent Los Angeles mayoralty race, and Ramsey Clark, LBJ's former non-attorney general.

● New York City's Board of Ethics has found "offensive to proper ethical standards" the recent activities of Mayor John Lindsay's tax commissioner. The Lindsay aide, Benjamin Browdy, raised \$6,000 in campaign funds from lawyers practicing before the tax commission. Lindsay first said he would keep the money, then decided to return the contributions when the furor continued.

● Rep. Donald E. "Buz" Lukens (R.-Ohio) formally withdrew his name from the list of 65 House Republicans who had endorsed John Lindsay in the Republican mayoralty primary to be held this week in New York City. In a letter to Ogden Reid (R.-N.Y.), who helped round up the names for Lindsay, Lukens stated: "Unfortunately, I was honestly unaware previously that the mayor did have opposition in the upcoming primary."

● Former Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, one of the President's best friends, turns out to have been a key adviser to New York Mayor John Lindsay; the Brownell influence is considered a chief reason why the executive branch of the government rallied to Lindsay with federal funds in the waning days of the Lindsay-Marchi primary battle.

● In a recent article in the French monthly, Le Nouvel Adam, a French journalist who toured the United States recently takes a look at the plight of the black man in America and comes up with a little different perspective: "A black man may be poor," he writes, "but he is still richer than a Frenchman. Though the black American has an income 40 per cent lower than the average white, the average Frenchman has an income smaller still. The black American eats better, lives better, in general gets more consumer benefits than a Frenchman. And this is not simply a matter of material goods. Black Americans study at universities in greater proportion than the citizens of any European country. In Europe, one in 10 get to a university; 1.5 in 10 blacks go to college. What does this mean? It means that they are richer, better educated, more cultivated, better trained, stronger than we are in all areas."

● Thomas Sowell, one of Cornell's Negro faculty members, has resigned because he thinks the university has been coddling black students. When Cornell refused to drop a student troublemaker from a special student program, he complained, there was a "degenerating atmosphere" in the classroom. Aside from favoring the departure of Cornell's president, James A. Perkins, Sowell asserted that Cornell has been "interested in its image—anything to keep the black students happy."

● Though once thought to be a soft-headed liberal, former Secretary of State Dean Acheson continues to hew to a hard line in the field of foreign policy. Speaking before a Senate-House subcommittee last week, Acheson tagged the "military-industrial complex" theme used by today's liberals as a "cliche" and urged "abandoning the foolish phrase once and for all." Acheson also declared that he wished to warn—with "all the emphasis at my command"—against using certain issues "as an excuse for tampering with defense and foreign policies, which arise from external necessities and are vital to national existence." If anything, Acheson continued, Congress has "underspent rather than overspent on the defense of the United States."

● Security officials report that the Peking-line Progressive Labor party stands an "excellent chance" of capturing control of the Students for a Democratic Society at their upcoming convention in Chicago. The tightly disciplined Maoists are given a big edge over the free-wheeling, anarchistic rebels now running things.

● More than 50 schools—including such ultra-liberal bastions as Antioch College—rejected overtures to host the SDS convention. SDS officials were forced to postpone the convention for more than a week before settling on Chicago. Among the universities which refused their facilities: Penn State, Michigan State, Boston University, the University of Wisconsin, Cornell, and Colorado State.

● A Washington, D.C., land developer wanted to find out how many persons were employed at the National Security Agency headquarters in Ft. Meade, Md., so he could substantiate a claim that more new housing needed to be built in the area. The super-secret NSA refused to give him the information, so he went to the next most logical source. The Russian Embassy in Washington was only too glad to comply, telling him 2,000 persons worked at NSA.

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CONTRIBUTING EDITORS: Paul Bethel, Terry Catchpole, M. Stanton Evans, Phillip Abbott Luce, the Rev. Daniel Lyons, S.J., Frederic Nelson, Phyllis Schlafly

PUBLISHER Robert D. Kephart
ASSISTANT PUBLISHER Steven Bailey
PROMOTION CONSULTANT Patrick J. Gorman
ART DIRECTOR Jack Stricker
SHIPPING MANAGER Ray McMurray

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The Politics of Violence Commission

"The Politics of Protest," a staff report prepared under the auspices of the LBJ-appointed National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, has raised many eyebrows on Capitol Hill. Released by the commission last week, the \$100,000 government report is a startling apology for the radical protest movement and singles out the police and government authorities for violent attack.

"American society," the tax-financed study says, "urgently requires fundamental social and political change, not more firepower in official hands." The task force came to these other controversial conclusions:

- The mass protest movement is essentially a political phenomenon engaged in by normal people with only a few extremists on the fringe.
- J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI are wrong when they suggest that subversives play a major role in the protest demonstrations.
- Relatively little violence has accompanied the demonstrations and that what violence does occur is largely the fault of the police and other authorities.
- The police, not the demonstrators, are the ones to watch, for they have clearly engaged in widespread and illegal violence throughout the country.

While many newspapers have summed up the report's findings, none has probed the background of those who prepared this startling study. More than a few of those who worked on it, it turns out, have been part of the radical movement now sweeping the country.

Sociology Prof. Richard Flacks, for instance, was a paid consultant. A founder of the Students for a Democratic Society, Flacks is an active member of the radical-left. He has joined a variety of left-wing causes, including the anti-war effort and the campaign to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Along with such Communists as Dr. Herbert Aptheker, Carl Bloice and Michael Myerson, Flacks was listed in 1967 as a sponsor of the Tri-Continental Information Center, an organization that reports favorably on pro-Communist revolutionary movements outside the United States.

The director of "The Politics of Protest" study, moreover, turns out to be Jerome Skolnick, the 38-year-old University of California sociologist. As reported in *Human Events*, Nov. 23, 1968, Skolnick is a certified radical himself.

In April 1967 Skolnick joined with other Bay Area leftists in organizing a massive protest against the Viet Nam war. Seemingly not too concerned with the politics of his associates, he publicly identified himself as a member of the Professional Committee of the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam (SMC). The House Committee on Un-American Activities conducted an extensive probe



APTHEKER



SKOLNICK

of the SMC, concluding that the Communists played the "dominant role" in its operations. "Communist activity in support of the SMC is blatant," according to the committee.

Joining with Skolnick to sponsor the committee were such well-known Communists as Bettina Aptheker, Albert "Mickey" Lima, Arnold Johnson, Benn Dobbs and Al Richmond.

More interesting, however, is that Skolnick had already prejudged his subject matter a full seven months before his report was issued. In the November

issue of *Trans-Action*, a limited circulation journal for social scientists, Skolnick tipped his hand.

First of all, he took issue with those who see danger in the "new forms of protest"; i.e., massive demonstrations. According to Skolnick, the "failure to protest" may be what is really wrong in the United States. The issue today, he surmises, "is not what is wrong with the younger generation in trying to overturn established institutions, but what is wrong with the older generation in trying to conduct business as usual."

Insisting that it is "increasingly difficult to draw a line between crime and political activity," Skolnick



suggests that the "young black man who sets fire to a downtown department store" may be engaged in "heroism."

The staff director of this tax-financed report continues:

"Revolutionary situations pose a terrible dilemma for a liberal social scientist or other professional when he finds himself in sympathy with the motives of the revolutionaries, deprecates violent means, and at the same time recognizes that an emphasis upon order may impede necessary and desirable social change. The dilemma is particularly agonizing when he finds himself increasingly unable to distinguish between contemporary morality and immorality. Which is preferable, the violent revolutionary act or the severe social sanctions that slowly, sometimes negligently, impinge upon masses of human beings on the basis of their racial or ethnic characteristics?"

In short, Skolnick had a built-in bias which impelled him to come up with the report he provided. The question is, however, why was he picked for the job in the first place?

Stenvig Election Rattles Liberals

The landslide victory of 41-year-old Detective Charles Stenvig, a nominal Democrat, over Republican City Councilman Dan Cohen for mayor of Minneapolis has shattered the complacency of liberals in both major parties. Coming on the heels of Mayor Sam Yorty's sensational upset win in Los Angeles, the Stenvig triumph is already being viewed with alarm by liberal politicians across the country.



STENVIG

Stenvig, first of all, again proved the potency of the "law-and-order" issue, for it was this issue that clearly enabled him to win the primary and then go on to an easy 2-to-1 victory over his opponent last week. A detective in the burglary division of the police department, Stenvig has headed the Minneapolis Police Officers' Federation, a police union, for several years.

Secondly, Stenvig revealed that a conservatively

oriented candidate can win in the big cities—even when not supported by a major party.

Stenvig's showing was particularly surprising in view of the fact that he was a political novice with no known party support. Although the mayoralty race is technically nonpartisan, the Republicans had actually supported Cohen, while the Democrats, known as the Democratic-Farmer-Labor party in Minnesota, had backed Alderman Gerard Hegstrom in the primary. When Hegstrom lost, he endorsed Republican Cohen rather than Stenvig, a nominal DFLer. Thus Stenvig lifted himself to the mayorship largely by his own bootstraps.

Stenvig's showing was all the more galling to liberals because he had scored his sensational triumph in Minneapolis—for nearly 25 years the stronghold of the liberal Democratic-Farmer-Labor party. The DFL had been founded there by Hubert Humphrey in 1944 and the party carried Humphrey into the Minneapolis mayoralty a year later. Outgoing Mayor Arthur Naftalin, who had served in the post for eight years, is also an old-line DFL politician who helped found the party with Humphrey.

While the DFL suffered a stinging setback, the Republicans were also rebuffed, since both President Nixon and Gov. Harold Levander had strongly plumped for Cohen.

The Cohen campaign was something of a disaster. In the past he had always managed to get elected alderman by being one inch to the right of his DFL opponent. But when Stenvig became his opponent after the primary, Cohen shifted tactics. Since he could not outflank Stenvig on the right, Cohen started playing games with the liberal intellectuals, hoping to draw a blend of Republican and liberal Democratic votes.

Instead, Cohen only alienated regular Republicans with his antics and probably lost by a wider margin than he would have if he had stuck to regular Republican principles.

Cohen's charges that Stenvig was "goofy" and a "George Wallace in Minneapolis clothing" also tended to backfire. Stenvig, in fact, had publicly claimed in 1968 that he thought Wallace was "unqualified" and he stayed meticulously clear of racist rhetoric in the Minneapolis campaign—a fact reflected in the coverage of the contest by the Minneapolis papers.

Moreover, Stenvig, whose campaign slogan was "strong, fair, impartial law enforcement toward everyone," actually carried the city's two predominantly black precincts during the primary and retained one of them in the general election. His support among blacks can be partly traced to the fact that one of his prominent volunteers was Mrs. Lon Perry, a Negro. Stenvig had saved her baby's life in 1963 by emergency mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

The "law-and-order" theme, however, was the glue which held the Stenvig campaign together. As in so many big cities across the nation, the issue was ripe for exploitation. Mayor Naftalin had refused to run again, but Naftalin had earned the contempt of many citizens for his consistent appeasing of militant blacks.

The Minneapolis *Morning Tribune's* political reporter, Bernie Shellum, claimed that Naftalin had been particularly soft on Matt Eubank, a Negro militant who is head of the Three Citizens Community Center, an anti-poverty agency in Minneapolis. "Militant Matt," who used to carry a revolver to public meetings before he received his job with the Center, constantly created confrontations with the police. Instead of standing firm, Naftalin played, in the terms of one Minneapolis observer, "The Great White Conciliator"—but conciliation was always toward the militants.

As a result, policeman Stenvig had his issue made to order—and won going away. The lesson should not be lost on either major party.

Big Labor Fights Mafia Inquiry

Organized labor, never known for its espousal of governmental economy, is pulling all stops to defeat

a \$2-million appropriation sought by the Nixon Administration. Reason: The money will be used to finance a long-overdue investigation into Mafia infiltration of union welfare and pension funds.

These funds, which total \$100 billion and are growing at a rate of \$10 billion a year, are, according to Atty. Gen. John Mitchell, "prime targets for takeover, infiltration and manipulation by organized criminals."

Millions of dollars collected from workers and employers have been diverted into loan-sharking and other Mafia enterprises, according to government experts.

The Landrum-Griffin Act requires unions to file detailed annual reports on their finances, but Mitchell was shocked to find the reports gathering dust. The Labor Department simply lacks the personnel to give the reports even a superficial audit.

At Mitchell's request, the Labor Department asked Congress for \$2 million in the coming year to hire 130 auditors who would examine the reports to discover evidence of Mafia activity. "In the course of the investigations," declares a Labor Department report, "it will be important to determine which and how many labor organizations or welfare and pension funds are controlled by the racketeers or hoodlum-dominated persons."

And that is precisely what the barons of big labor seem to fear. The AFL-CIO's chief lobbyist, Andrew J. Biemiller, has denounced the proposed investigation and called upon Congress to reject the \$2-million appropriation.

The hiring of 130 auditors, Biemiller says, "could not be justified even in a year when there were not strict budgetary constraints. But in a year like this, when there are cutbacks proposed in important domestic programs, the request should be rejected out of hand."

Biemiller is roaming Capitol Hill, buttonholing lawmakers to line up votes against the appropriation. He and his colleagues are making clear that big labor considers this a "crucial" issue.

"It's the first time since I've been here," said one puzzled congressman, "that the labor boys are opposing an appropriation."

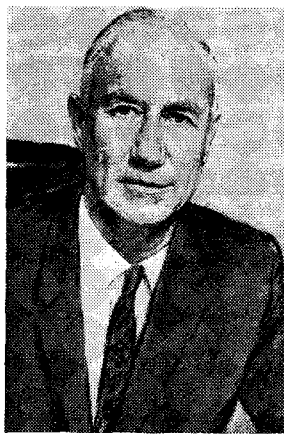
Strom vs. Teddy on Douglas

Though the scars may not remain visible, Teddy Kennedy's harsh, verbal clash with Strom Thurmond last week probably harmed the Massachusetts senator in his eager bid for the White House. Not only did colleagues consider his manner rude and bumptious to a man many years his senior, but Teddy found himself in the awkward position of defending Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, whose activities off the bench have received sharp criticism and could still explode into a nationwide scandal that will once again rock the High Court.

Teddy, furthermore, was openly supporting Douglas' moonlighting activities at almost the precise time that the Judicial Conference—comprising some of the most distinguished jurists in the country—was handing down a new code of conduct for judges that barred the very sort of activities that Justice Douglas is engaged in.

The Thurmond-Kennedy head-on clash actually began when the South Carolina Republican began to read a speech on Douglas' connection with the Inter-American Center for Economic and Social Studies, an organization financed by the CIA and the Parvin Foundation—the controversial foundation which, until Douglas felt compelled to resign from it recently, had been paying the Supreme Court jurist \$12,000 a year. Thurmond contended that the Inter-American Center, of which Douglas was a board member, was a training school "for left-wing radicals under the tutelage of such leftist politicians as Juan Bosch and Jose Figueres."

At this point Kennedy asked Thurmond to yield the floor because "I have some familiarity with the individuals about whom he is talking." Thurmond replied he would be glad to and asked if Kennedy were a Figueres supporter. Kennedy then replied:



THURMOND

"No, I am able to pronounce his name correctly, and I would think that when you are using it in making charges about an individual, it is helpful to pronounce his name correctly, with due respect to an individual."

It was this supercilious remark that got Thurmond hot under the collar. "Are you trying to correct my pronunciation in English," Thurmond retorted, "or are you holding yourself up as an English teacher? Are you an expert because you went to Harvard? What was your record at Harvard?"

Thurmond's response was an obvious thrust at Teddy's having been tossed out of Harvard for cheating. Even more ironic is that Teddy had been caught cribbing on a Spanish exam.

But the fireworks between the two were not yet over. Thurmond pointed out that the Inter-American Center had been organized by Sacha Volman, a naturalized U.S. citizen from Rumania, with a long history of radical organizing activities. Shortly after 1960 the CIA began to channel nearly \$1 million "into this institute under the irrational theory that the best way to fight communism is to support left-wing socialism. . . ."

Kennedy then interrupted again, claiming he had "some familiarity with the Center" and would Thurmond tell the Senate "a little bit about the Center—what kind of students were going to the Center?"

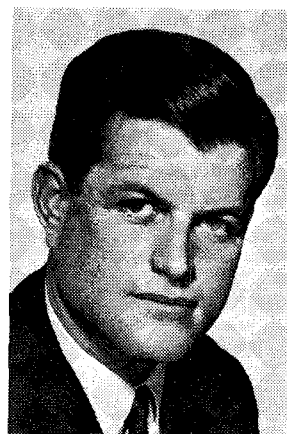
Thurmond responded: "The Senator from Massachusetts can tell the Senate what he pleases." Kennedy: "I was asking you." Thurmond: "I am presenting the record of Justice Douglas. . . ." Kennedy: "What has Justice Douglas to do with the Center?" (Thurmond had already noted that Douglas was a board member.) Thurmond: "If the Senator from Massachusetts will listen and not interrupt so much, he will learn." Kennedy: "I have been listening." Thurmond: "If the Senator from Massachusetts will just keep quiet a few minutes, until I get through, he might learn something." Kennedy then tried to interrupt again, but this time Thurmond refused to yield.

The South Carolinian then revealed that the Center financed by the CIA and the curious Parvin Foundation, had been of great aid to Dominican radical Juan Bosch and, after Bosch was deposed by his own people and the U.S. had intervened in the Dominican Republic, had published a scathing attack on U.S. policy.

The Inter-American Center, said Thurmond, "with an associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court on its board of directors, was inextricably drawn to open attacks upon the policies of the President of the United States, with all the domestic implications of such an attack."

In short, said Thurmond, Douglas had no right to sit on the High Court and be part of a left-wing operation that dabbled in foreign affairs and assailed the United States. Furthermore, Douglas might find it difficult to retain his objectivity when issues involving the foundation and Dominican policy came before the court.

"It is clear," Thurmond continued, "that Justice Douglas scarcely understands the relationship of the three branches of our government, nor the necessity for a Supreme Court justice to remain aloof from social and political involvements which frequently sweep the participants into untenable positions. This is another example of Justice Douglas' lack of judgment in pursuing outside activities. . . ."



KENNEDY

While Thurmond's criticism seemed sensible enough, Teddy decided to go to bat for Douglas—defending his activities on the CIA-Parvin-funded Center, the \$12,000-a-year fee he received from the embroiled Parvin Foundation and the \$500-a-day fees Douglas took as an officer of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions.

Kennedy's defense of Douglas, it is predicted, will come back to haunt him, especially if, as is expected, more dubious off-the-bench activities of Douglas continue to unfold.

• The Kennedy defense of Douglas recalled to mind Teddy's having led in 1965 an unsuccessful fight to put the Kennedy family friend, Francis X. Morrissey, on the federal bench. Municipal Judge Morrissey of Boston had a less than distinguished record at the time. His appointment had been opposed by the American Bar Association, Boston jurists and even liberal Judge Charles E. Wyzanski Jr., chief judge of the court where Morrissey would sit.

Morrissey had flunked four courses at an unaccredited law school in Boston, flunked the examination for admission to the Massachusetts bar, and then migrated to Georgia to receive a diploma from the now-defunct Southern Law School in Athens which had virtually no faculty. When he returned to Boston, he received a degree from Suffolk University law school before that institution was credited by the American Bar Association. He then flunked the bar examination in Massachusetts a second time.

In 1944 he finally made the grade and after serving as secretary to Sen. John F. Kennedy he was made a municipal judge in Boston. All in all, it took him 16 years to go through law school and 12 years to pass his bar examination. Judge Wyzanski felt constrained to write the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1965 that the nominee had "neither the familiarity with the law nor the industry to learn it. . . . To confirm Judge Morrissey would be to corroborate the cynical view that judicial place goes not to those who will honor it but to those who by service have bought it."

When Morrissey's lack of qualifications became known, the Senate shelved the appointment, with Teddy vowing to fight for his appointment another day. So much for Teddy's judgment on jurists. One more note: Teddy also fought strongly in 1968 for the confirmation of Abe Fortas as chief justice of the United States.

Federal Aid for Lindsay Race

"The Nixon Administration has tried to buy the Republican nomination for John Lindsay." That was the outraged reaction of more

than one New York Republican as the executive branch of the government—just a few days before Gotham's GOP mayoralty primary this week—announced a host of decisions to drench the metropolis with taxpayers' money from Washington. The move was read in political circles as an effort by the Nixon Administration, or at least some of its more liberal members, to bolster Lindsay in his primary fight against State Senator John Marchi, a conservative Republican.



LINDSAY

Within 48 hours last week, Lindsay managed to acquire for the city the major portion of the Brooklyn Army Terminal, \$65 million in model cities aid from the Department of Housing and Urban Development and another \$5 million in

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Reprints are now available of "Are Soviets Planning Nuclear First Strike?", the four-page article by Phyllis Schlafly and Adm. Chester Ward which appeared in the May 24, 1969, issue of **Human Events**. Single copies 35¢; 10 for \$3; 50 for \$12.50; 100 for \$25.

model cities grants from the Health, Education and Welfare Department.

The federal aid, moreover, was unfurled with a maximum of fanfare for Lindsay, who was photographed with Vice President Spiro Agnew, HUD Secretary George Romney and HEW Secretary Robert Finch. A special press conference to unveil the model cities grants turned into a political love-in whose main participants included Lindsay, Romney and Finch.

Secretary Finch, to the accompaniment of sarcastic laughter from newsmen who know him to be the quintessential political animal, innocently proclaimed that his decision had nothing to do with politics because "I am not a very good judge of things politically." Finch then went on to praise "the great contribution that Sen. Goodell and Mayor Lindsay have made in bringing all this about."

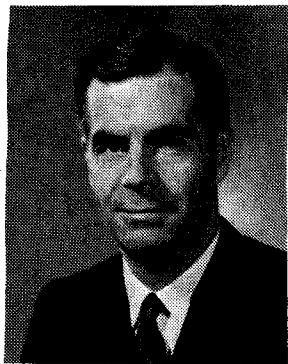
Sen. Charles Goodell (R.-N.Y.), who also attended the news conference, said in response to a newsman's questioning that "these programs and all other programs John Lindsay has initiated in New York City should have an impact" on the election. A high campaign strategist for Lindsay proclaimed earlier that the mayor's success with federal agencies is a "major plus for our campaign."

In short, Lindsay, with unusual cooperation from the Administration, tried to purchase the primary with public funds in a desperate effort to win a second term as mayor of New York.

Stars and Stripes On the Moon

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has written Rep. Burt L. Talcott (R.-Calif.) that the Apollo 11 astronauts will plant an American flag on the moon when they go on their lunar voyage next month. What's more, the astronauts plan to take and bring back from the moon another American flag for presentation to the Congress.

The letter was prompted by some sharp questions raised by Representatives Talcott and Charles R.



TALCOTT



JONAS

Jonas (R.-N.C.) during recent NASA budget hearings. As a result of rumors that a United Nations flag or some symbol other than the Stars and Stripes would be placed on the moon, both congressmen warned NASA Administrator Thomas O. Paine that this would be inadvisable.

Talcott, who noted that the United States was paying for the whole program, bluntly warned Paine that the agency might face a severe slash in its funds if the U.N. flag were hoisted. The United States, Talcott insisted, deserved the credit and stressed that an American flag would have symbolic importance.

During the hearings, Paine was evasive and some knowledgeable observers believe the State Department definitely wanted the astronauts to carry the U.N. flag.

Most House members received the NASA decision last week with pleasure. Nevertheless, as a precaution, they approved Rep. Richard Roudebush's (R.-Ind.) amendment to the agency's \$3.9-billion annual authorization bill which requires the astronauts to raise only an American flag on the moon.

ALA Flexes Its Wings

Walter Reuther's Alliance for Labor Action, formed by the merger of the two-million-member Teamsters

and the 1.6-million-member United Auto Workers, flexed its newly discovered muscles at the ALA's recent founding conference in Washington.

The Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE), which cannot mobilize much economic and political power, but nonetheless was apparently promised the use of a large ballroom at the Washington Hilton for a conference on Quantum Electronics, was denied the use of the ballroom at the last minute.

Three IEEE members, including Larry K. Anderson, chairman of the conference, claim that when they arrived they were told the ballroom was already taken by the ALA. They also insist that Reuther apparently threatened to close the hotel unless the IEEE reservations—made months in advance—were cancelled. As a result of the ALA's pressure, IEEE participants had to be bused across town to another hotel to hold their first meeting.

Now it turns out that Russ Vera, the man who the IEEE says had promised it the ballroom, was mysteriously fired by the hotel immediately prior to the ALA meeting. Contacted by *Human Events*, Vera refused to talk about the incident. The hotel is also keeping mum.

An independent New York consultant, who helped with the IEEE conference, also declined discussion of the episode, calling it a "rather delicate matter." But IEEE members insist that Reuther's high-handed pressure tactics cost them the use of the ballroom.

Real Cause for Bradley Defeat

The news media's inflammatory treatment of the Los Angeles mayoralty campaign could produce new racial riots around the country. This, at any rate, is the assessment of political observers who believe that Negro City Councilman Tom Bradley—contrary to liberal mythology—did not lose to Sam Yorty because he was black, but because of his open alliance with left-wing radicals. By repeatedly ignoring Bradley's close links with the left and shouting the charge of "racism" at every white voter who backed Yorty, the national TV networks and the press are said to be only fanning racial embers already burning in cities from coast to coast.

Bradley, it is believed by a number of competent California politicians, would have won going away if he had not hitched his wagon to the militants. City voters who had turned toward Bradley in the April primary turned against him as his record of appeasing militants became well known.

Not only did Bradley permit left-wingers—Maurey Weiner, Sam Williams and Don Rothenberg, to name just a few—to run his campaign, but Bradley himself joined the steering committee of the radical New Democratic Coalition. The NDC's steering committee is riddled with far-leftists and includes those with militant and pro-Communist backgrounds, such as Bradley's campaign coordinator, Don Rothenberg. Rothenberg, as *Human Events* has repeatedly reported, chaired a 1967 meeting in San Francisco which became a forum for known members of the Communist party and Black Panther operatives.

While it is generally unknown nationwide, Bradley had so allowed himself to be captured by extremists of the left that Gus Hall, general secretary of the American Communist party, directed Communists in Southern California to give "total focus" to the Los Angeles mayoralty campaign.

Addressing the party's Southern California district convention at Larchmont Hall on April 5, Hall said: "First, let me congratulate you, the movement and working people for the election results of last week [when Bradley had topped Yorty in the primary]. I think it is a tremendous achievement. I think it has tremendous significance for the future of not only Los Angeles, but for the struggle in America.

"I think above all, and among other achievements, [it is] a tremendous blow against racism, and I would only urge that we see the full significance and I would suggest that you take seriously the idea that you must, as a party, be able to give total focus—I



YORTY

BRADLEY

mean total focus—for the next two months on the election of Bradley.

"I think there is a historic responsibility that you must accept, that no stone will go unturned or untouched in the election of Bradley for mayor."

Long-time experts on the Communist party believe that Hall went all-out for Bradley for a number of reasons, but largely because America's CP boss felt that Bradley and his entourage were most willing to work with both the New Left and the Old Left to form a radical political coalition.

Thus, Bradley's radical links became the real issue in the campaign. Had he given them short shrift, he probably would have won. Despite overwhelming evidence of the extremist penetration of his campaign, however, the mass media has decided to lay the blame for Bradley's defeat at the door of white racism—thus feeding the myth that the "system" won't give a fair shake to a good black man. This myth, of course, is helping to light the fires of black racism and revolution across the country.

New Extremist Group Emerges

An elitist group of self-styled revolutionaries, dedicated to the violent overthrow of the United States, is under intensive investigation by federal agents.

The super-secret organization is the Revolutionary Union, recently set up in California with plans to recruit followers throughout the United States. Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter Ed Montgomery, writing in the San Francisco *Examiner*, describes the Revolutionary Union as comprised of a "select group of Marxist-Maoist leaders from within the Red Guard, the Students for a Democratic Society, the Resistance, the Progressive Labor party and similar Communist-dominated groups."

Security officials report that Tom Hayden, a founder of the Students for a Democratic Society, was active behind the scenes in organizing the RU. The group is known to have played a key role in the recent confrontations at Berkeley's "People's Park."

Newsman Montgomery reports that RU chapters are now active in San Francisco, Palo Alto and Berkeley. Classes are held regularly in revolutionary tactics, guerrilla warfare and sabotage.

"Training sessions in the use of rifles, handguns and automatic weapons are held periodically in a canyon beyond Half Moon Bay and in the East Bay hills," Montgomery disclosed.

Among those active in RU are Stanford Prof. H. Bruce Franklin, identified by Montgomery as an avowed Maoist and co-founder of the local Red Guard; Robert Avakian, another self-styled revolutionary who recently served a jail term for desecration of the American flag; and Steve Hamilton, a campus agitator with long ties to the pro-Peking Progressive Labor party.



HAYDEN

Communists Follow Familiar Strategy in Italy

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Rome:—This country's government is not facing a great body of dissatisfied workers trying to assert their rights. It is facing chiefly the skillful Red manipulations of experienced political technicians. Their objective is to bring on the problems that defeated 29 postwar prime ministers in this country.

Today's Red star over Italy is a contrived star. The national dissatisfactions are real, widespread and growing. But the Communist strength is of itself not so strong as it is made strong by the weakness of the opposition to it.

The government leaders of this NATO ally know exactly what the Communists are trying to achieve. They point out to me the Reds' usual dilemma: How far to force the violent disruptions before these produce a backlash? When do the rights of the community and of society take precedence over the rights of those who are out to destroy the established democratic order? What is happening here should have a familiar ring at home.

The purpose is not to build, but to destroy; not to compose, but to disrupt; not to agree, but to create anarchy.

The government leaders here note that when they were resolute in restoring order at several exploding universities the situation in each became, as one described it, "astonishingly quiet in a remarkably short period of time."

But this is a coalition government put together on a wing and a prayer, and the coalition has all but collapsed in terms of any decisive action about everything. It is now, in fact, a non-government. That is

a standard Red objective, for it gives the Communist minority a blocking position that overrides anything the majority desires. It amounts, in effect, to rule by the wreckers.

Behind the scenes, the present weakness of Italy's Socialist party is largely responsible for the Red technicians' success. There are now five major factions in the party. Its Central Committee is bitterly divided. Each is at war with the party as a whole. As a result, the party seems hell-bent to commit hara-kiri and kill itself off as a stabilizing force. And that self-destruction would totally ruin the convenient center-left government which has ruled our NATO ally for the past seven years.

Its fall would create such a crisis for the future that no one here doubts the dangerous results. Clearly, the Communists would gain a further—and perhaps sensational—advance.

Much of this risk is due to the internal nature of the large Communist vote. A substantial proportion is not a true vote. It represents a form of protest vote which employs the Communist party ballot as its vehicle of expression.

You find general agreement here that the Communist vote would be immensely swollen by millions of traditional Socialist voters who are fed up to the teeth with the party chiefs' infighting, feel that this is tearing the party apart and that the leaders are heightening the government paralysis of the country in the self-serving process.

Some of the left-wing leaders insist to me that unless the party turns to the left it has no future and might as well

commit hara-kiri, anyway. The danger to the country and to our NATO alliance seems secondary in this reckless conviction. You find them a rule-or-ruin crowd.

Fortunately for the Italian anti-Communists and for us, their position alarms Foreign Minister Pietro Nenni. The famous Nenni, the old war horse of Italian socialism and of world socialism, once made an alliance with the Communist party that was disastrous for him and his Socialist party as a whole. Shortly before Nenni visited Marshall Tito in Belgrade he made a

moving speech to the Central Committee.

Condemning the dangerous disunity, he insisted that if the government, parliament and the nation itself were hurled into crisis by the result would make Italian socialism "one of Europe's most disastrous political movements."

None of this is lost on Italy's largest trade-union federation, the Communist-controlled CGIL, which—typically—continued the mail strike and public service slowdown long after the government agreed to meet all the workers' demands. As in France, it is obvious that the Red intent is to make the demands insatiable and progressively to cripple the country in the meanwhile. (Copyright 1969, United Feature Syndicate)

Stop Foreign Aid Now

By HENRY HAZLITT

It is time that we re-examined our premises and asked ourselves whether we should continue our foreign aid program any longer.

We stumbled into the program by historical accident. In World War II it was urgent that we send military aid to our allies. But when the war ended, and we started to end our aid with it, cries went up that the economics of our allies were disrupted and impoverished and that we ought to continue our aid until our allies could get on their feet again.

So then came the Marshall Plan, proposed in 1947, to meet, in the words of its author, "Europe's requirements, for the next three or four years, of foreign food and other essential products, principally from America."

Then, in January 1949, came President Truman's Point Four proposal, declaring that it was somehow the American taxpayer's duty to "embark on a bold new program" to cure the poverty of all the "underdeveloped" countries of the world. So U.S. foreign aid was eventually extended to 120 nations and since 1946 has cost a total of \$173 billion.

With what result? Has it brought us friends or allies? One has merely to look at the student riots which broke out wherever Gov. Nelson Rockefeller

went on his fact-finding mission in Latin America and the request of the Venezuelan government that he postpone his visit indefinitely.

It might even be said that our aid program has systematically produced enemies. The head of nearly every government that graciously consents to take our aid seems to find it necessary to insult the United States, or follow anti-American policies, in order to demonstrate his "independence" to his own people.

Has the American aid program even reduced poverty abroad? It has, of course, been spent on certain specific things which might not have been done otherwise. But there is no convincing evidence that it has reduced foreign poverty on net balance. There is even reason to think that in many cases it has prolonged foreign poverty. It has been poured, in the main, into Socialist projects and has encouraged statism at the expense of free enterprise.

What is quite clear is that our foreign aid program has made this country poorer than it would otherwise have been. To take only one figure: our national debt, instead of rising from \$293 billion at the end of 1945 to \$360 billion today, could have been reduced to \$187 billion. Our chronic budget deficits in the last 24 years could have been surpluses. Or our balance-of-payments deficits could have been surpluses. Or our taxpayers could have \$173 billion less in taxes for the benefit of foreign countries. Or we could even have poured that colossal sum into "the rehabilitation of American cities" that the left-liberals tell us we so desperately need.

It is of course some consolation to learn that the \$2.6 billion for economic and military foreign aid that President Nixon is now asking Congress to authorize for the year ahead (\$2.2 billion of it for economic assistance) is the smallest in the history of the aid program. But why not, beginning right now, taper off the program entirely?

What the world could then have instead is a marked expansion of private international investment. Nations wanting to attract such investment would have to put their economies in order—stop grandiose armament programs, stop inflating, stop "planning," stop nationalizing, stop price controls and exchange controls, stop harassing foreign or domestic business, stop confiscatory taxation or expropriation.

If they did these things, they would attract foreign investment. More important, they would probably start to recover even before they got the first dollar of that outside investment.

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McClellan Panel Plans Close Questioning of Allen

Education commissioner's views on campus disorders considered naive

By PAUL SCOTT

U.S. Education Commissioner James E. Allen Jr. is going to receive a liberal education in the causes of college campus disturbances.

Shocked at some of Allen's recent statements on student turmoil, the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee headed by Sen. John McClellan (D.-Ark.) is planning to summon the government's chief educational official for questioning about his public denials that outside agitators had sparked campus disorders.

Allen, who controls the purse strings of the multi-billion-dollar federal aid to education programs, has been asked by McClellan to furnish his probers a copy of the study made by the Office of Education on disorders at more than 200 campuses.

Prepared by a special task force, the unpublished report reaches conclusions completely opposite those of the McClellan subcommittee's inquiry of 18 months. The Office of Education findings give "little credence" to the reports that outside agitators start campus trouble.

The basis for many of Allen's controversial statements, the report contends that the immediate causes of disturbances are different at each campus and involve local students.

In a series of sensational public hearings scheduled to begin here in Washington on June 16, the McClellan probers will clearly show that Allen doesn't know what he is talking about.

More than a dozen of the nation's top big-city police officers will be called to testify before the McClellan subcommittee on the links between national militant student leaders, especially the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the Black Panthers, and violence on college campuses in their area.

The national and international ties of the campus troublemakers will be cited by police officials from Michigan, Pennsylvania, California, New York, and several Southern states.



Sen. John McClellan (D.-Ark.) wants to look into the links between SDS and the Black Panthers.

Illuminating examples of cases where off-campus agitators were hired to cause college disturbances, blow up cars and buildings connected with the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) will be cited by the police witnesses.

Connections between SDS leaders in this country and the governments of Cuba, North Viet Nam, Russia and Communist China will be documented to show the international Communist links of this violent student movement.

McClellan subcommittee members plan to grill Allen on why the Office of Education's special study on campus riots failed to include evidence of outside agitators gathered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The FBI's confidential study, which is now in the hands of the McClellan probers, documents case after case where outsiders were used by the SDS and other militant groups to spark campus disturbances.

The FBI study could have been obtained by Allen with a single phone call to Director J. Edgar Hoover or Atty. Gen. John Mitchell. Allen, probably the most liberal official to be appointed by President Nixon, will also be quizzed by Senate probers on why his agency hasn't cut off federal scholarships and loans to students involved in campus riots.

A preliminary check by McClellan subcommittee investigators has determined that several hundred students involved in the recent rash of campus disorders either were attending college under federal scholarships or had obtained National Defense Student loans to pay for their tuition.

In private conversations with McClellan investigators, Allen and his staff have been far from cooperative. So far, he has stalled in turning over the report to the subcommittee on the grounds that the White House must be consulted.

If Allen continues to balk at the subcommittee's request for the controversial document, McClellan plans to subpoena both the report and Allen.

★ ★ ★

Street gang violence in the nation's largest cities is at an all-time high.



One of the questions the McClellan subcommittee is sure to ask is why Commissioner Allen (above) has not moved to cut off aid to the SDSers.

In Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit and San Francisco, more than 300 youths have been shot in the past five months.

Of this alarming total, more than 200 of the youths were shot in Chicago where there have been 26 street gang killings during 1969.

The rash of youth killings is one of the main reasons why the Justice Department decided to use the FBI to lead a nationwide crackdown on the Black Panthers and other militant youth groups.

The FBI was pressed into action after it was determined that these militant groups were transporting large amounts of weapons from state to state. Several of the militant youths killed in recent weeks were marked for assassination after they were accused of being police and FBI informers.

The size of the arsenals built up by Black Panther groups was indicated by a recent FBI-police raid in Chicago. In the apartment of one arrested Black Panther member the raiders found 10 rifles, 71 sticks of dynamite, 100 instantaneous dynamite caps and 50 feet of explosive primer cord. The dynamite was to be used to blow up police stations and touch off gas explosions in residential areas.

Federal authorities report that one reason for criminal activity by the Black Panther party is the criminal background of many party members. They point out

that the party ranks are filled by a large number of hoodlums with long criminal records.

Eldridge Cleaver, fugitive Black Panther who surfaced recently in Havana, Cuba, has a long prison record. Cleaver, 33, disappeared last year while facing return to prison for parole violation.

Cleaver is now organizing a guerrilla training school in Havana for Black Panther members who get in trouble in the U.S. and must flee the country to avoid imprisonment. After a temporary stay in Cuba, these Panthers will be smuggled back into the U.S. via Canada as guerrilla warfare experts.

★ ★ ★

The National Education Association is negotiating with the Internal Revenue Service to try to change its status from a charitable institution to a trade association (like the Chamber of Commerce). By changing status, the NEA hopes to talk IRS authorities into permitting it to set up a foundation to receive tax-free grants and contributions. One of the most powerful lobby groups in Washington, the NEA has an operational budget of \$15 million.

★ ★ ★

Leaders of the Students for a Democratic Society have been secretly putting pressure on officials at Harvard to use the university's facilities for a national meeting of the radical student groups. The SDS proposal is that the group will drop plans to disrupt Harvard's commencement if given permission to hold their national meeting on university property. The SDS national convention was scheduled for last week, but was postponed a week because the organization, which has been in the vanguard of student protests around the country, could not find a place to meet. Several colleges and universities, including Wisconsin University and the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, have refused to permit the convention to be held on their campuses.

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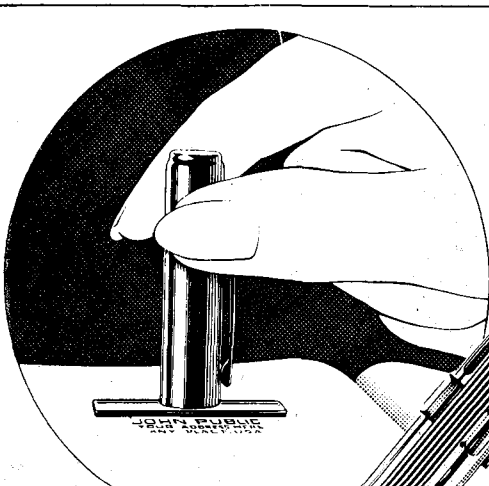
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'New Detroit' Group Defends Radical Judge

Civic association makes excuses for Crockett's strange rulings

By HENRY P. ZUIDEMA

"The intended goal is peace at any price, but the price may be too high."

This is the grave analysis Carl Parsell, president of the Detroit Police Officers Association, made of a recent action by a Detroit civic alliance composed of bankers and militants, industrialists and radicals, businessmen and revolutionaries. The alliance, called New Detroit, Inc., had just issued a defense of city Judge George W. Crockett Jr., who released several black militants suspected of killing one policeman and wounding another last March 29.

The Detroit Police Officers Association is leading a petition campaign aimed at having Judge Crockett removed from office, charging him with "hatred and contempt for any man who wears a badge."

Petitions bearing the signatures of 200,000 city residents and asking for Crockett's removal have been filed with the office of Michigan Gov. William Milliken by the DPOA.

The bitter Crockett controversy began late on a Saturday evening in March when Patrolman Michael Czapski, a 22-year-old rookie on the Detroit force, spotted 10 or 12 armed men standing outside the New Bethel Baptist Church in one of the city's ghetto areas. The men were later identified as members of the Black Legion, a paramilitary unit of the separatist Republic of New Africa (RNA), which was holding a convention inside the church.

According to a witness, Officer Czapski called to the men: "Wait just a minute." Immediately, one in the group wheeled and fired seven shots at Czapski, killing him instantly. The men then fled, said witnesses, in the direction of the church.

Czapski's squad car partner, Richard Worobec, although wounded five times in the shooting, managed to crawl back to the auto, move it out of the line of fire, and radio headquarters for help. When the police reinforcements arrived, spokesmen say they were met with shots from the church.

They charged the building, forced open the doors, arrested 142 persons and confiscated several rifles, pistols and ammunition containers; five persons in the building were wounded during the police assault, none seriously.

(By removing all the prisoners from the scene within 40 minutes, the police probably prevented a riot from breaking out. It was the time consumed in getting prisoners out of an after-hours drinking place near the New Bethel Church that gave a hostile, jeering crowd the opportunity to collect and precipitate the disastrous Detroit riot of 1967.)

Enter Judge George Crockett, a Negro now serving his first term on the City Recorder's bench. Hearing of the

shootings and arrests, Crockett called extraordinary emergency sessions of his court on the Sunday morning following. In two court sessions, the first at dawn and the other at noon the same day, Crockett ordered all suspects taken prisoner at the New Bethel Baptist Church be released, accusing the police of infringing on the rights of the accused.

Crockett refused to allow the police to detain any of the suspects, even though at least four of them had traces of gun powder on their hands, indicating they had recently fired a weapon.

In fact, when Crockett heard that nitrate tests, used to detect presence of gun powder, had been given, he became incensed: "I said. . . that I wanted these people brought directly before me without any nitrate test. . . That is a factor that I will take into consideration in exercising my discretion that the statute gives me with respect to the release [of the suspects]."

(It was later determined by police that three of the 142 arrested and released had been convicted two years ago for their part in a conspiracy to assassinate moderate civil rights leaders Roy Wilkins of the NAACP and Whitney Young, director of the Urban League. That conspiracy was allegedly hatched by the Revolutionary Action Movement—RAM—another black separatist group with close ties to the Republic of New Africa.)

Judge Crockett's action quickly served to split the already tensely polarized city of Detroit. Critics of his action, including some police representatives, picketed the court building, and the subject of Crockett's removal from the bench—either through the involved procedure of impeachment by the state legislature or by the state Supreme Court on recommendation of the newly created Judicial Tenure Commission—became a statewide issue.

Crockett's supporters also made their feelings known. One of the most controversial of these expressions came in the form of an advertisement in the *Detroit News*, reading: "God bless you, George. We thank you for your aid and encouragement last Sunday morning. We all love you." It was signed "Brothers Richard and Milton."

"Richard and Milton," as everyone in Detroit knew, are Richard B. Henry and his brother, Milton, a Pontiac, Mich., attorney and first vice-president of the Republic of New Africa.

The Henry brothers had been the prime movers behind the RNA's formation in Detroit a year ago, with the avowed objective of establishing an all-black republic located in the states of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina. To prod the U.S. gov-



Petitions have been signed by over 200,000 persons demanding the removal of militant Judge George W. Crockett Jr.

ernment into ceding this land to the RNA, the separatist group has pledged itself to guerrilla warfare in the North, has attempted to bring its "case" before the United Nations and has tried to establish "diplomatic relations" with Communist Cuba and Red China.

Milton Henry is the effective head of the RNA, since its titular president, Robert Williams, has been a self-exiled traveler to numerous Communist nations after his conviction on kidnapping charges in North Carolina several years ago. Milton Henry had been in the New Bethel Baptist Church, chairing the RNA's second convention, and had left moments before the shooting began the night of March 29.

After silently suffering through two weeks of criticism by various race relations groups and by Mayor James Cavanagh, and seeing no support forthcoming for the police, the Detroit Police Officers Association decided to take action on its own.

It prepared a full-page advertisement, also headlined "God bless you, George," which gave the police version of the shootings and handling of prisoners, and asked citizens to sign the petitions calling for Judge Crockett's removal.

(The ad was offered to both the *Detroit Free Press* and *News*, but only the *News* accepted it. Subsequently, though the *News* had also printed the Henry brothers' ad, black militant groups picketed the *News* office and called for a boycott of the publication.)

Next to enter the dispute over Crockett's actions was New Detroit, Inc., the civic-interested organization created after Detroit's 1967 riot in an attempt to rebuild and reunify the depressed city.

Among its prestigious 40-member board of directors are Henry Ford II, chairman of the Ford Motor Co.; Walter Reuther, head of the United Auto Workers Union; James Roche, chairman of General Motors; Lynn Townsend, head of the Chrysler Corp.; Walker Cisler, chairman of Detroit Edison Co.; William M. Day, chairman of Michigan Bell; William R. Keast, president of Wayne State University; Emil Lockwood, Republican majority leader in the state Senate; and Max M. Fisher, a prominent Detroit financier who was a Nixon fund-raiser in 1968 and now serves as a special consultant to his close friend George Romney, the former Michigan governor who is now secretary of housing and urban development.

Even before New Detroit officially entered the controversy, its president, Negro political organizer William T. Patrick, had hailed Judge Crockett as "an authentic hero in these trying times," while Nixon Administration insider Max Fisher praised Crockett for his "honest judgment." These platitudes were reinforced by a 26-page report prepared by New Detroit's law committee which concluded that "Judge Crockett's actions were taken in good faith and with ample legal basis."

The report did admit that the crucial issue of whether police can make nitrate (gun powder) tests without a prisoner's attorney being present—as Crockett contended they could not in releasing the prisoners—"is probably the most questionable of those [judgments] that were discussed." However, the report continued, "Judge Crockett's ruling was not so far afield of the established law in this area as to warrant even the slightest implication of incompetency or impropriety" (emphasis added).

The law committee's report was endorsed by 36 of the 40 members of the New Detroit board of directors, four members being absent and unrecorded. Reaction to the whitewash of Crockett by New Detroit, Inc., was immediate and, in some cases, caustic:

"New Detroit," said the *News* in an editorial, "arrived at a conclusion and then set out to prove that conclusion." The newspaper contended that the report could have the opposite effect from the one it wanted to produce, that "it could stir up the public just as tempers were beginning to cool. New Detroit indicates that it has uttered the final word on the affair and that the matter is closed. That remains to be seen, for the state's Judicial Tenure Commission is still to be heard from."

Already heard from was the Detroit Police Officers Association and its president, Carl Parsell. The DPOA executive has charged New Detroit leaders Fisher and Patrick with having "abdicated their responsibility when, without benefit of the facts, they elevated Judge Crockett to sainthood. . . If the conservatives and moderates are following the lead of the RNA militants, then the city is in dire shape."

Parsell vigorously denies charges that his group is "racist," noting the DPOA has had nothing but praise for the four other Negro jurists on Crockett's court.

"We intend to show," says Parsell, "that Crockett, alone among the five Negro judges in Recorder's Court, has accused the police and prosecutor's office of racism, and that his actions in the RNA cases are merely one example of his hatred and contempt for any man who wears a badge."

Casting further suspicion on the report by New Detroit's law committee was the identity of some of those who had helped prepare it. The committee chairman is John Feikens, a Grosse Pointe lawyer, and the co-chairman is State Sen. Coleman A. Young, a Democratic National Committeeman. In 1952, Young was called before the House Committee on Un-American Activities for questioning regarding his activities as a national officer of the Negro Labor

Continued on page 14



Three of the figures in the Detroit controversy over Judge Crockett are, from left: Milton Henry, vice president of the Republic of New Africa; Henry Ford II, chairman of the Ford Motor Co., and Romney/Nixon fund-raiser Max Fisher.

An Interview With Allen Drury

By SUSAN LUDEL

Reprinted with permission from the January 1969 issue of *The Objectivist*

Allen Drury is one of America's most successful novelists. He has performed the unusual feat of writing a series of political novels which—by means of complex, suspenseful plots and incisive characterizations—create a dramatic fictional world and, simultaneously, expose the sense of the real world of American politics.

Drury began his career as a journalist, writing his way from the news room of a small California daily to the press gallery of the United States Senate, he rose through the ranks of the Washington press corps, first, as a member of the United Press Senate Staff; later, as a Congressional Staff writer for the New York Times. In 1959, at the height of his career in journalism, came his first novel, *Advise and Consent*.

The story of the intrigues surrounding the nomination of a secretary of state, *Advise and Consent* deals with a subject that might appear prosaic and dry—the inner workings of the Senate—yet Drury endows it with brilliant color and high drama. The novel won a Pulitzer Prize and a following that responded eagerly to its unique blend of journalistic accuracy and fictional excitement.

Readers have been no less enthusiastic about the three best sellers that continued the series: *A Shade of Difference*, which deals with the United Nations; *Capable of Honor*, which exposes today's liberal press; *Preserve and Protect*, which presents the causes and effects of the political violence currently exploding in this country. Today, Allen Drury is firmly established as a courageous fighter against the prevailing trends in journalism and politics.

Because he is an unusual figure on the contemporary literary and cultural scene, I requested an interview with him for *The Objectivist*, which he graciously gave me.

A tall, lean, gentle-looking man, Drury answered my questions with the sincere, unposeful attitude that typifies his own positive characters. His manner was reserved, somewhat formal; he sat still and straight, only his eyes—direct and thoughtful—giving movement to his almost expressionless face. Occasional huckles of fond amusement at the mention of certain of his characters, suggested that he thoroughly enjoys the world he has created. The even precision of his soft, unemotional voice, declared that Allen Drury is a man who means what he says.

Q: The portrayal of the press in your novels has been taken as an indictment of the liberal bias of today's press. Is this true?

A: I think so. When I speak of liberals in my books, I am referring to what I call "phony liberals" or "professional liberals." The thing I'm really getting at is their extreme intolerance of every other point of view—the way they combine very ruthlessly to knock down any candidate, issue or personality that doesn't fit into their own very rigid patterns of thinking.

In certain areas of the press there's an almost automatic "liberal" reaction to any subject. You mention Eldridge Cleaver and automatically people are for him, regardless of what he's said or done. To me, those aren't liberals. Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois was my kind of liberal because, while I disagreed

with his policies, I felt he always thought things through and was very fair about giving the other fellow's point of view a chance to be heard. There's quite a distinction between this type, which I think of as a real liberal, and the other type, the more automatic liberals, who, just like Pavlov's dog, automatically react in certain ways when you mention certain words.

Q: In what forms does this liberal bias manifest itself in the press?

A: Let's start with television, which I think in some ways is a bigger offender even than the printed press. To present the conservative point of view they will select a rather bumbling, incompetent individual, who can be made fun of, and then they will have a sharp, very well-organized individual giving the opposing point of view. In their commentaries they show a liberal bias by their tone of voice, their attitude, the way they present a subject. The pictures they show are sometimes unpleasant and frequently make their opponents look foolish.

Many of the major publications are guilty of the same thing—in the way they present the news and attack people who don't agree with them. The New York Times' attack on Agnew is a very good example. Even when the Maryland Democrats came to his defense, the Times didn't back down. Also, during the last campaign, the press tended always to overestimate the Humphrey-Muskie crowds and their enthusiasm, and to play down the Nixon-Agnew crowds—in general, to be much more sympathetic to the Democrats than to the Republicans: to use friendlier adjectives, better pictures, to give them better play in the papers.

Q: Are you saying that TV journalists are doing more slanting than print journalists?

A: Yes, because I think it's easier for them to do. For one thing, they're aided by some of their subjects' great eagerness to get on television. We've seen examples of this in the coverage on riots and violence. Thinking they can now make their point to the whole world, people immediately spring into action when the TV cameras appear. This makes it easier for TV to present things which aren't really fair and objective. We saw it with the Chicago riots. The TV people felt they could show the police doing all sorts of bad things, but frequently felt it wasn't quite as easy to—or even if it was easy, they didn't—show the provocation the police received to react as they did.

Q: Are there dominant lines that journalists are expected to take on specific issues?

A: Yes. The social and professional pressures are such that the leading people in TV and the press are expected to, and do, have more or less the same attitude on Viet Nam, Castro, communism and assorted domestic policies. It's not a deep, sinister Communist conspiracy, but rather a conspiracy of everyone wanting to be the same—a conspiracy of intellectual arrogance. By not taking an opposing view, one will not stand out from the crowd of one's colleagues, and one will be accepted by people taking the same line.

The people who have come into prominent, controlling positions in journalism have a particular slant on things, probably as a result of the strong emphasis on the liberal point of view

in our educational process of the last 30 years or so. They just assume they have all the answers and anyone who doesn't agree is automatically damned and out.

Q: Do the journalists who are slanting know the truth or are their own viewpoints blinding them to it?

A: I think it's the latter. I remember quite vividly an incident in the 1960 campaign. After being out on the trail with Jack Kennedy, a journalist friend of mine came back to the Senate. "You know," he said, "Kennedy stopped at this stop and this little girl gave him some flowers. He stepped down and



Novelist Allen Drury has pointed out many of the failings of present-day liberalism.

talked to her, and was just as nice and natural as could be." I told him that had Nixon done the same thing, he would have called it a cynical, calculating political action. He had the grace to laugh, and said I was probably right.

Q: What was his justification?

A: He had none—it was instinctive with him. Last year at the Miami convention I got on the press bus and a couple of distinguished journalists sat down behind me. One of them asked the other: "What do you think of him?" referring to Dick Nixon. "I hate him." "Well, why?" "I just hate him," was the reply. So many journalists have this kind of a blind attitude, an attitude conditioned by many, many years of attacks on anyone the press doesn't happen to like.

Q: What about pressures from editors? For example, would it be possible for someone to write a scathing attack on communism in today's press?

A: A scathing attack—even a fair and balanced one—wouldn't be possible. The editor's attitude would be that it was a little bit hysterical and that maybe you'd better see if you can't balance it a little more. It wouldn't be anything as crude as saying they're not going to run it. It would be more of editing it down, weakening it and putting it on the back pages.

Q: With regard to the causes of slanting: a number of journalists have claimed that objectivity is impossible. Is this view widespread in the press today?

A: It's getting to be more and more the point of view of the press. I grew up in the old-fashioned journalistic school where you presented both sides as much as possible and reserved editorials and columns for your partisan positions. Nowadays the partisan positions are creeping more and more into the news columns and news shows.

Q: Many journalists who say that objectivity isn't possible claim they are nevertheless committed to fairness. Do you know what this distinction between objectivity and fairness is based on?

A: No, I don't. It's a distinction without a difference. If you're objective, you're fair, and vice versa: you try to give both points of view an equal balance in your presentation and then, if you want, reserve a short space to state your own opinion. Today there's too much of a tendency to say it's impossible to be objective and fair, so we'll just go ahead and slant in any way we want to. . . . If you accept the idea that there's no objectivity, no fairness, no truth, then anything goes and pretty soon everything does go.

Q: Is this happening today?

A: Yes, I think the trend is there very, very definitely. It's having its effect in a general breakdown of respect for orderly society and for law. . . . It's taken thousands of years to get laws into a reasonable condition where they're passed by free men, are supposed to be upheld by free men and respected by free men. If that no longer exists, then the laws go, the free men's protections go, and within a reasonable time nothing is left—of either society or freedom.

Q: What, if anything, is going to change this?

A: I think the election will have some effect. A lot depends on the climate the President sets for the country. If he's permissive, if he says a little rioting is not a bad thing, then you're going to find more and more rioting and more and more disrespect for law. However, if he says that these are the laws and to change them you must go into the legislature and change them the right way, the way we've always done, then that will have a great effect, I think.

Q: Do you have confidence in Richard Nixon in this respect?

A: I think so. I think he's going at least to try to set that kind of a climate.

Q: Do you consider yourself a conservative politically?

A: I would say that I am conservative in the way Bob Taft was. A great conservative, like the Paul Douglas type on the liberal side, Bob Taft arrived at his views fairly, after long consideration, and yet was willing to recognize and argue with the other side on a fair basis. I like to think I'm pretty fair-minded. I do come down on the side of law and order, which many of today's more violent elements have succeeded in persuading the public means that one is against any kind of legitimate dissent. I'm not against any kind of legitimate dissent. There's a very valid place for it, as long as it's orderly and doesn't hurt other people in achieving its objectives. . . . As for the way some of these reviewers have gotten into a sloganistic attack on me in connection with this issue—it is sloganistic, it's just words.

Q: How are you able to predict trends with such accuracy—for example, the breakdown of law, leading to widespread destruction and violence—whereas the press always seems to be shocked at each new incident?

A: I try, in my books, to project as logically as I can what might happen if certain trends are allowed to continue without any check. "The Great Riot" in *Preserve and Protect* was just a pro-

[Continued on following page]

jection of what could happen if the disturbances and violence, which had been mounting during the year I was writing the book, got out of hand.

Q: Are you implying that the press isn't thinking about things logically?

A: They are not thinking through the consequences of their own positions on things. I think it was Whitney Young who remarked about either Stokely Carmichael or Rap Brown that he had 50 Negro followers and 5,000 white newspapermen. . . . The press is very tolerant as long as the promoters of the violence get up and say, "We're noble and we want noble ends." Hitler said the same thing when he came to power—most demagogues do.

A lot of the press is unwilling to accept what some of these people say themselves. Some of the organizers of the riots—some of the leaders of SDS, Carmichael, Brown and some of the other Negro militants—make no bones about what they're after. They're out to destroy the United States of America as a functioning society and a functioning government. Somehow the press doesn't really believe them or they don't want them to state it quite that bluntly to the public. So, it all gets kind of fuzzed over, and people aren't shown that this really is what they're doing.

Q: Do you see any connection between the press' view of domestic violence and its position on communism?

A: Yes. Something of the view that anything is all right as long as the ends are noble, enters into their judgment of communism, too. That's why they're always terribly shocked by something like Czechoslovakia, which is inherent in everything the Soviet Communists have said for 50 years or more.

Q: How would you differentiate your view of communism from that of the press?

A: I was not shocked by Czechoslovakia, whereas so many of them seemed to be. Maybe that's a symbol of how my views differ. I'm not one who thinks that every time somebody in the Kremlin looks out of the window and waves at us that they're going to be our dear friends forever after. The press is always writing about detente and the warming of relationships and

meanwhile the Soviets go right along trying to undermine our government and every other government in the world.

I don't go for that. It's just a phony attitude toward them. I think the Communists are determined and extremely energetic, extremely dangerous people. They've done a great job of conning the world into thinking they're not expansionist, imperialistic and aggressive. But everywhere they can move in, they have—and they keep trying all the time. Their intent is to bury us and this business of kind of fuzzing things out and making it all some kind of nice tea party or chess game, in which we make points against each other, puts it on a basis that is not as grim and life-and-death as it really is.

Q: Turning to your novels: Is it true that "The Greatest Publication That Absolutely Ever Was" is patterned after the New York Times?

A: It's a generic term for some of these publications who think they are so great. And, of course, I do name the *Times* specifically in a number of places in my books. Which is one reason the *Times* is so bitter against me in its reviews. I'm a little lamb who strayed from the *Times* flock and then turned and baa-ed back. They can't take it. That's why I doubt very much that I will ever again be listed No. 1 on the *Times*' best-seller list. They'll do all they can to count me out just as they have with *Preserve and Protect*, which has been No. 1 on the *Time* magazine list several times, but has never been allowed to inch above No. 2 on the New York *Times* list. I have been present in the Washington bureau of the *Times* on many occasions when data were being gathered for the Sunday best-seller list, and I know how easy it is to arrange things so that one's friends are favored and one's enemies are downgraded.

Q: It has been said that Walter Dobius is a combination of Walter Lippmann and James Reston. Is that true?

A: No, he's a combination of a number of people. Of course, if those people didn't exist, probably Walter wouldn't exist either. But it's the type I'm after, really, not a specific individual—the type of columnist who, after many years and much prestige, gets to the point where he feels he really does know how to run the country.

Q: In *Preserve and Protect* both Walter Dobius and Fred Van Ackerman favor appeasement, condone violence and support Ted Jason for President. Given their similar actions, why do you say Dobius is not evil whereas Van Ackerman is?

A: Van Ackerman, I regard as a shrewd little demagogue of the Huey Long-George Wallace type, who is out to just wreck society for his own ends, for whatever power he can get out of it. Walter's is more a motivation of

arrogance. He's believed for so long that the purposes he advocates are good and that anyone who opposes him is bad, that he is no longer able to be at all reasonable or judge his approach to things.

Q: So, would you say of Dobius what you say of Ted Jason: that he is dangerous, but not bad?

A: Yes.

Q: How do you differentiate between dangerous and bad?

A: It's in motivation and intent. Some people, like Van Ackerman, go out deliberately to destroy certain things in our society, to destroy society itself. Others, like Jason, find themselves, through political ambition, drawn into areas where they are associating with really bad elements, although they themselves are quite innocent. In this last campaign there were one or two people who found elements behind them who were much more violent than they personally are.

Q: Kennedy and McCarthy?

A: Yes. Quite innocently, they found themselves being backed by elements which were not at all innocent and not at all good.

Q: Do you see any connection between the policies they advocated and the fact that the bad elements backed them?

A: Yes. What they were advocating was something which would upset the established political order, which would change the whole direction of the country in many ways, in foreign policy, particularly. From the standpoint of the forces behind them, they may not have been ideal, but at least they were going in the general direction these forces would like to go.

Q: But aren't the Walter Dobiuses responsible for giving these bad elements a power which they wouldn't be able to get on their own?

A: Yes. This has been a pattern in many countries throughout the world. The violent elements get behind perfectly innocent people, innocent in any conspiratorial sense, whose views generally go along with theirs, and the violent elements begin to work with them and ultimately take them over.

Q: Do you feel that you can say more in fiction than in journalism, given the state of journalism today?

A: I think so, although that was not the impulse that turned me to novels. I always wanted to write novels; I wrote short stories in high school and college and hoped someday to be a writer. I thought I was never going to be, but I finally got around to it. What inspired *Advise and Consent*, basically, was that I wanted to show people the nature of our system—its very human nature.

Of course, you can express yourself much more freely in novels than you can in newspapers, and you're much more effective in novel form. If people like your book, they will pay much more attention to what you have to say than they will to columns and columns of newspaper.

Q: How do you explain the discrepancy between the critics' response to your books and the public's?

A: When you say that, you're referring to about three or four major critics, because the reviews of *Preserve and Protect* have, in general, been very good. The Detroit *Free Press* said flatly that "Allen Drury is the master of the political novel and this is his best since *Advise and Consent*." And the Los Angeles *Times* said, "If you're looking for a book that describes the country, you couldn't find a better novel," and so on. As far as *Time* magazine is concerned, *Time* takes some anonymous nobody, as far as we know, and gives him their pages to write a review. What authority does he have? Who is he? Who knows?

As for the New York *Times*, of course there too they know I'm opposed to some of their policies. I don't agree with them. So, they do hatchet jobs.

Q: Have you found that the critical hostility has grown in proportion to your criticism of the press?

A: I think so. The closer I come to home, the more critical they get.

Q: Don't they realize that their slanted and hostile reviews confirm exactly what you're saying about them?

A: I don't know. They might not slant them quite so much if they did. You know, there's a great inability in these people to realize how obvious they are in the things they do. The American people aren't as dumb as these people think. They're not fools. They know when things are being slanted. Yet many of the people who do the slanting believe that the poor boobs won't realize what is happening—and that they can get away with it scot-free.

Everywhere throughout the world the general public says that you can't believe the newspapers. If I belonged to a profession which was generally regarded with such skepticism and disbelief, I'd sit down and do some pretty serious thinking about what's wrong. And I'd make an attempt to improve myself to be more objective and more worthy of their respect.

In general, I think the American people have a much more practical attitude on some issues than people in the press and Washington believe. When they come to vote they usually show fairly clearly that they're thinking pretty hard about the issues. I feel there is a basic common sense in the American public; I don't think they are dumb.

Q: How has Washington reacted to your novels?

A: It's broken down about as you would expect. There are some people on the extreme liberal side who don't like the books at all and don't like me for having written them. On the other hand, when I go back, I'm accepted always in the press corps. Last May I went back, and just for fun tramped the corridors of the Senate Office Building like I used to do. Everyone from Ab Ribicoff to Ed Brooke to Byrd to Curtis on to the most conservative, was most friendly and talked freely. So, despite the fact that I'm critical, they don't seem to hold it against me.

Q: What particular elements in your books do you think the public is responding to most strongly?

A: I think basically they're responding to them as novels. I think I do have some ability to create characters, to create situations that move on the page that carry the reader forward. I think I tell a good story and I think that holds the readers. Also, politics is an area that a great many people are concerned about nowadays.

I always thought when I was covering the Hill that only people with gripes would write in, but in contrast I find that the letters I get about my books are perhaps 90 per cent favorable. A lot of letters I've received, about *Capable of Honor* in particular, have said that they're now more conscious of what's going on in TV and the news, and are watching more closely.

Q: Can you indicate what themes you'll be dealing with in future books?

A: I can't indicate what trends I'll be dealing with because that would tip too much of what I have in mind, and many things and ideas develop as events develop. But I will carry these characters forward and conclude this series, probably with another book or two.

Q: Thank you very much, Mr. Drury. We are all waiting impatiently for your next novel.

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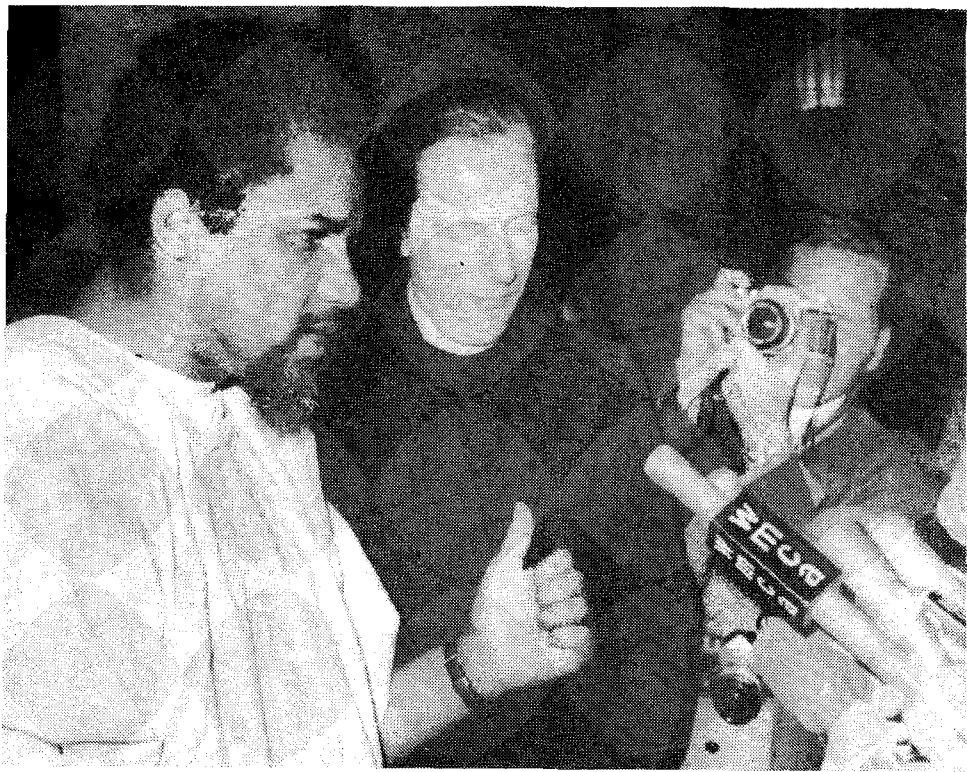
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Black militant James Forman, left, talks with Rev. Ernest Campbell, pastor of the Riverside Church in New York City. Rev. Campbell agreed to distribute part of the church's income among the poor after Forman and his followers disrupted services.

Blackmail in Church

By PAUL HARVEY

Who are these characters running up and down the aisles of our churches demanding "reparations"? Blacks insisting that you and I must pay them millions of dollars because our ancestors kept their ancestors in slavery.

The protection racket is nothing new to us Chicagoans. We learned from Al Capone how to get money from anybody by threatening to firebomb is business. But whatever they are calling it now, the law still calls it blackmail and "extortion."

Just last Sunday an unidentified black entered the King Avenue United Methodist Church in Columbus, Ohio, strode down the aisle shouting "Black Manifesto! Black Manifesto!"

He demanded to read aloud his document demanding that churches and synagogues pay \$500 million in reparations to the Negro race. He was allowed to read his document, declined an invitation from the pastor to remain for the worship service.

In one of the largest Presbyterian churches in the South, in Atlanta, militants similarly interrupted services, demanding \$500 million in reparations from white churches.

The similar strategy and identical sums and parallel wording of their "manifesto" is immutable evidence that this is a co-ordinated campaign. So we who might have wished to dismiss the petition as absurd and unworthy of mention don't dare now. Too many confused Americans are beginning to take it seriously.

It was angry militant Negro leader James Forman who launched this "black manifesto" campaign when he invaded services at the Riverside Church in New York City last month, shouting his demand for \$500 million in "reparations" and specifically "for 60 per cent of the annual income of the Riverside Church, 12 hours of free radio time each day on its radio station and free office space."

Perhaps unfortunately, he received immediate encouragement from the pastor of that church, Dr. Ernest Campbell. Dr. Campbell publicly agreed with Forman that the American Christian church had profited from the black man's bondage (he did not explain when or how), that the church should and would contribute a fixed amount of its annual income.

Having tasted blood, the National Black Economic Development Conference promptly moved in on other churches. They may seek to "sell protection" to your church next Sabbath.

This is nothing you can ignore any longer. If churches refuse to "buy protection," Forman urges blacks to seize church property; says "we are not opposed to force or violence."

The American Baptist Convention is right now seriously considering paying this blackmail.

But most churches are still mostly supported by white contributors. And there is evidence that some of them are reaching the stomach-turning point—and may in fact reduce rather than expand their traditional support for Negro causes.

Then again the cruel paradox: The deserving blacks will be deprived because of the militancy of these mercenaries.

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Why Investment Credit Is Needed

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

The Nixon Administration's proposal to repeal the 7 per cent investment tax credit does not have the unqualified approval of Dr. Arthur Burns, who is the White House "no" man on occasion. It became part of the Nixon tax package as the result of a trade-off. Something had to be done to make the individual taxpayer less mutinous, so the decision, presumably worked out on one of President Nixon's yellow scratch pads, was to cut the surtax on the personal income levy to 5 per cent in 1970 and recoup the loss to the Treasury by taking it out of the hide of the corporations.

Politically, the trade-off is understandable. But whether it is wise is quite another question. Tinkering with the investment tax credit involves making a bet on the long-term future, and the government has lost at least one such bet in the fairly recent past.

When LBJ forced a suspension of the investment tax credit at one particularly tight moment in 1966, he guessed entirely wrong. In the following year LBJ had to beg Congress to reinstate it. It so happened that when the repeal was voted, industrial construction was already in a state of decline. Congress had to reverse itself and restore the tax credit in order to keep employment up and to preserve our ability to compete with other nations.

It could be that when and if the Nixon repeal of the investment tax credit goes into effect, the experience of the Johnson government will be repeated. *Barron's* National Business and Financial Weekly reports that tight money is already having its effect on capital investment plans for 1970 and thereafter.

The Southern California Edison Co. has just abandoned plans to build six coal-fired generating stations in Arizona and New Mexico. The projected cost would have been around a billion dollars.

The decision to couple a repeal of the investment tax credit with a cut in the personal income surtax defies economic logic. By lowering the surtax on the individual consumer, the government will be restoring a fair measure

of effective buying power throughout the nation. Any resulting increase in demand will have to be satisfied by the corporation use of old plant no matter what its state of efficiency. To cover costs, prices might have to be raised. But, without the spur of an investment tax credit to make the construction of more efficient factories sufficiently alluring, the natural counteracting influences which work to bring prices down would not come into play.

The only cure for high prices in the long run is to modernize our productive methods, cutting a nickel out of cost here and a dime there. If there were no corporation income tax, an investment tax credit would not be needed to spur renovation and damp down inflation. But nobody is proposing to cut the corporate income tax.

The trade-off of the investment tax credit repeal for the cut in the personal income surtax is bound to prove disappointing. With foreign nations such as Japan and West Germany increasing their industrial efficiency by leaps and bounds, this country needs every spur that can be devised to enable our corporations to scrap outmoded production methods and machinery and replace them with the latest thing in automation, in computerization, in continuous casting of metals, and in the relocating of plant where transportation costs are lowest.

With an antiquated industrial complex, the balance of international payments could be running so drastically against us by 1972 that the Nixon Administration wouldn't stand a chance of winning the second term which it needs to complete its task of bringing the American people back to the moral sanity which the Republicans have promised after 30 permissive years.

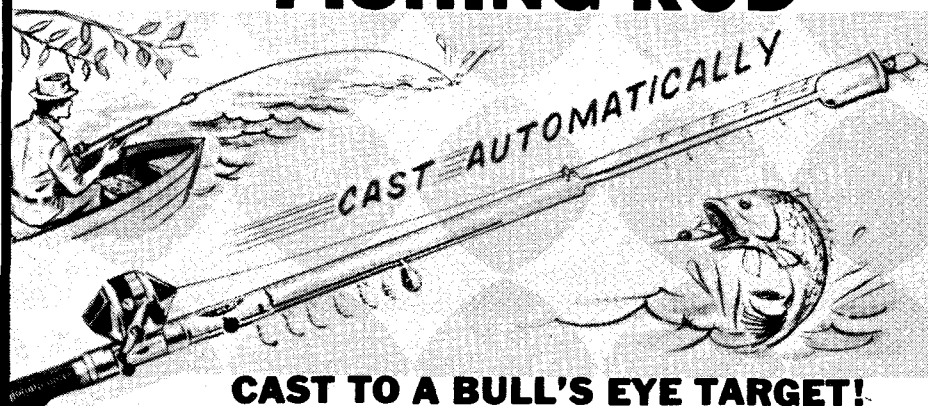
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HE'S IN THE CHIPS NOW—"Whoever said that 'winner-takes-all' certainly wasn't counting on the resilience of American politicians. As a matter of fact, the guy who declared that the loser has nothing but fond memories flatly didn't know what he was talking about. Take Hubert Horatio Humphrey, for example. HHH may have lost a presidential election but now he's crying all the way to the bank. Estimates of the former vice president's income show that the Democratic party's 1968 standard bearer is pulling in a cool \$200,000 a year and is likely to realize even more by the time 1970 rolls around. A much-sought speaker at big-time Democratic powwows, Humphrey pockets a little over \$2,000 per performance. He also writes a syndicated newspaper column, is a college professor, and a member of an advisory board of Encyclopedia Britannica, for which he travels worldwide at the latter's expense, has a large suite of offices provided free, and nets between \$50,000 and \$60,000 annually. In addition, Uncle Sam slipped HHH \$75,000 to help him move out of official quarters after President Nixon was sworn in January 20. Yeah, it's tough to be a loser."—From the Nashville *Banner*

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Rep. Weicker Hits Navy On Pearl Harbor Film

By TED LEWIS

Now that the question has been posed in Congress, the Navy can scarcely evade much longer an answer as to why it thought its image would be improved by cooperating in a Hollywood movie based on the Japanese version of the Pearl Harbor sneak attack. (See *Human Events*, May 31, page 7.)

This specific question was raised in the House on June 9 by Rep. Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (R.-Conn.), who revealed he had asked Navy Secretary John H. Chafee "how such a film promoted the best interests of the United States Navy?"

The film he referred to is the Darryl Zanuck-20th Century Fox production *Tora, Tora, Tora*, in which our carrier *Yorktown* was one of the props—depicting a Japanese aircraft carrier figuring in the Dec. 7, 1941, sneak attack.

Almost five weeks ago, the extent of Navy assistance in helping Zanuck produce a film for profit was first revealed on a CBS interview show, and in a follow-up in this column.

The main facts have never been challenged, including the fact that some of the *Yorktown* crew were dressed in Japanese uniforms, that the Japanese flag flew from a Zanuck-constructed mast, and that the carrier carried for Zanuck 30 Japanese-type planes, vintage 1941. Nor has it been denied that two U.S. Navy destroyers also were used to help make the Japanese sneak attack more realistic, if not glamorous.

Two fliers were killed in the shooting of the film, but both were civilians. It is now acknowledged by the Navy that six enlisted men suffered first and

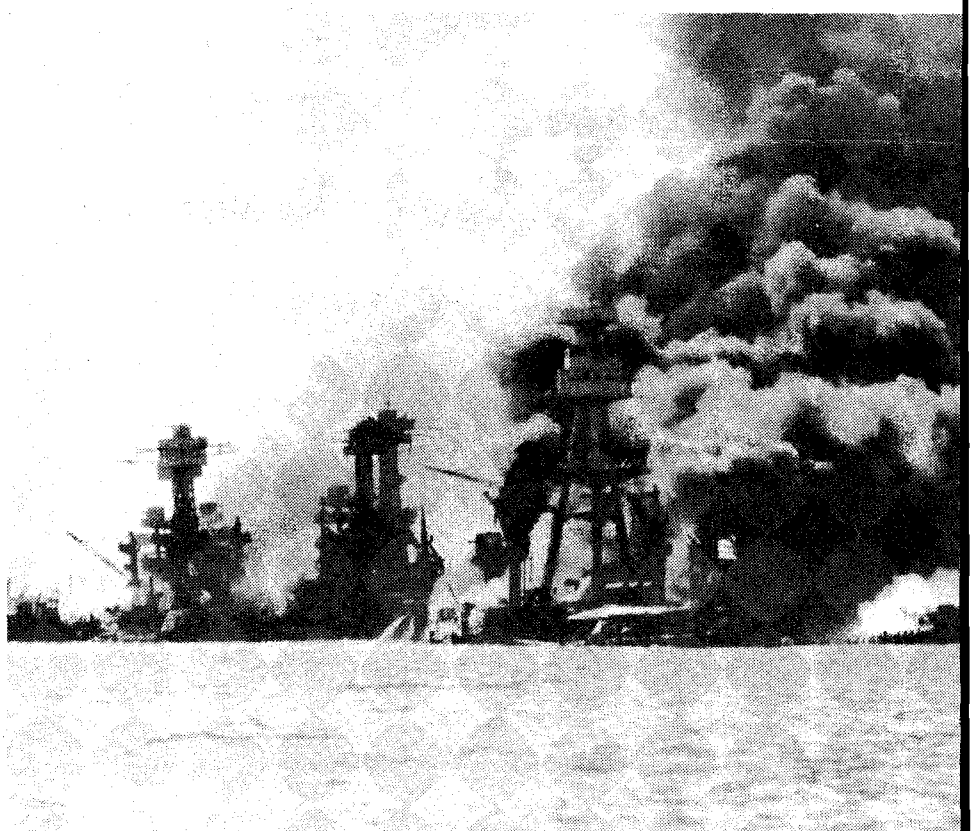
second-degree burns when a shift of wind forced a tongue of flame at them during one of the film sequences. But in case this looks like a bad mark for the Navy, the men, it is explained, were on leave at the time and serving as "extras" in the motion picture.

Considering all these details of Navy cooperation, it would appear that the Defense Department, if not the Navy itself, by now should have stated officially its case for the promotional value to the service of a movie version of the greatest naval disaster in our history.

We ourselves sought out the Pentagon's position. Nobody in the top echelons wanted to speak out officially. Some at lower levels offered sweeping generalities—the Zanuck production would show the need of preparedness, or the need of more ships. It was as if the Navy had decided that the American people had short memories, had forgotten that the disaster was not due to lack of a formidable Navy but to human failures in our high command here and in the Hawaiian Islands.

Now, thanks to Rep. Weicker and a few other House members, the whole mess, with its cheap political overtones, is likely to be brought out into the open before an investigating committee.

If so, it is to be hoped that Jack Valenti, head of the Motion Picture Association, as well as former Defense Secretary Clark Clifford, will be asked to testify. These two were the key figures in the decision to help Zanuck



Battleship Row goes up in flames during the Pearl Harbor attack on Dec. 7, 1941. In the foreground the sunken USS Arizona burns while at left the USS West Virginia lists after torpedo and bomb hits. The Navy has yet to come up with an adequate explanation of why it assisted in the movie glorification of the raid.

out, made in the last months of the Johnson Administration.

Despite the political odor on the LBJ past rather than the Nixon present, neither the present defense establishment nor the Navy itself has dared to take on Zanuck on the issue.

And, as Rep. Weicker told the House

concerning the Pearl Harbor movie, there is something wrong somewhere—a "national disgrace"—when our military helps Hollywood dramatize "one of the tragic moments in our history when we're right in the middle of a war with Viet Nam."

If there is any question about the evasive action being taken in the Pentagon on this movie issue, consider the efforts to wring an explanation "why" even before Weicker made his pitch for disclosures.

On May 21 Rep. Sam M. Gibbons (D.-Fla.) asked Defense Secretary Laird whether he would carry on movie cooperation ventures such as involved in *Yorktown*. The only official reply came from Assistant Defense Secretary Dan Z. Henkin on June 6. It did not answer the question, but simply elaborated on how the *Yorktown* had veered from a regularly scheduled exercise while acting as a Zanuck prop.

Similarly, Rep. John M. Murphy (D.-N.Y.) tried to find out from the Navy why it was participating "in a Hollywood extravaganza exploiting one of the most tragic incidents in U.S. history."

He received, under June 4 date, an even more detailed defense of the *Yorktown*'s "mission for Zanuck," along the basic line that the carrier was in "standby status" at the time. The long letter was signed by Rear Adm. L. R. Geis, chief of Navy information.

Geis didn't have an answer to Murphy's question as to why the Navy wanted "in" on a movie about "The day of infamy," but he did offer the information that it is longstanding procedure within the military services to assist motion picture producers. Such cooperation, he said, helps ensure "that their portrayal is authentic, realistic and responsible."

The next time Murphy writes Geis he should ask him why the Pentagon refused flatly to help Otto Preminger produce a "realistic and responsible" picture concerning our Navy, but go all-out for Zanuck.

It is as if Zanuck had big political friends behind him, which he may well have considering his ability to get the *Yorktown* on a personally profitable course.

renewals in the future. Under the old rules, a competing application could be filed at any time before renewal, but newly approved regulations require that such challenges be made by 30 days before the renewal date.

Nevertheless, if the Raskin group publishes criticism of stations hereabouts in the early autumn, some of them may find their renewal applications challenged before the deadline.

Raskin talks of the public—the community served by a radio or television station—as finding ways to take back the airways which it owns. That is tough talk for broadcasters, but at least two members of the FCC agree that some programming fails to serve the public interest.

Moreover, the two commissioners, Nicholas Johnson and Kenneth A. Cox, recently questioned whether their FCC colleagues are interested in applying "any standards at all" in the renewal of licenses.

The two commissioners commented in dissenting with respect to the renewal of licenses for certain radio and television stations in New York state. They did not propose that licenses be revoked or suspended, but they suggested that the FCC should look "more closely" at time allotted to news and public affairs programming by certain stations.

Specifically, they recommended further inquiry into the operation of seven of the 24 commercial television stations in New York state.

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'New Left' Spokesman

Raskin Challenges Radio-TV License Renewals

From the Allen-Goldsmith Report

Broadcasters and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) are bracing for an attack on radio and television programming policies directed by a top theoretician of the New Left.

Stations here in Washington and in neighboring states will be the first to feel the impact of the inquiry. Radio and television outlets in other areas may be subjected to similar scrutiny later.

While programming policies of broadcasters will be the initial focus for a legal task force headed by Marcus Raskin, co-director of the Institute for Policy Studies here, FCC licensing policies—the standards by which stations are licensed—are its ultimate target.

Under the Federal Communications Act, the airwaves are public property. Raskin explains that his task force wants to find out whether licensed broadcasters operate in the public interest or in their own, commercial interests.

The three-year licenses of all broadcasters in this area—D.C., Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia—expire together on October 1. That is why they are to be the first ones to have their programming reviewed by the Raskin group.

Raskin hopes "an analysis of programming and public interest" for those stations can be made public by the group well in advance of the expiration date.

Raskin has been an outspoken critic of the Viet Nam war and a political activist and writer for New Left causes.

A year ago he was found not guilty, in a much-publicized case, of conspiring to advise young men to evade the draft.

He was the only defendant acquitted in that Boston case which resulted in guilty verdicts against Dr. Benjamin Spock, the non-bellicose pediatrician, Rev. William Sloane Coffin Jr., the Yale University chaplain, and two others.

Raskin has rounded up half-a-dozen lawyers and law students, well acquainted with communications law, to do the spade work in the inquiry. In that respect, the group is more or less consciously patterned after "Nader's Raiders"—a group organized by Ralph Nader to study the Federal Trade Commission (FTC).

However, "Nader's Raiders" were only able to level public criticism against FTC policies which they found to be ineffectual. The Raskin group can and will go further.

At license renewal time other applicants can challenge renewal requests. Very few of the 2,500 renewals filed annually have been challenged in the past, but the FCC, in a controversial case, did recently reassign a Boston television license to a challenging applicant.

By publicizing deficiencies in programming before renewal time, the Raskin group will, in effect, be spotlighting licenses which might be subject to successful challenge. The group can then assist in challenges based on failure to provide adequate community services.

Recently revision of FCC regulations will make the challenge process a bit more difficult for the Raskin group and others who may want to contest

Good Postal Service Still a Mirage

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

The economy and the efficiency-in-government blocs of the Congress have suddenly developed an acute case of present-mindedness. The President has asked them to put their patronage where their mouth is, and they don't like it bit. Attacks on waste in the federal establishment, which occupied so much of their speech-making time, turn out to be so much rhetoric. They are, in fact, quite angry at Mr. Nixon and Postmaster General Winton M. Blount for even raising the subject of saving \$1 billion a year and giving the harried taxpayer good postal service.

Every user of the postal service knows how bad it is. Postal workers do less and less work for more and more money. The Post Office, driven by the politicians, has been hiring mail sorters who literally cannot read to handle your letters and mine. (They can decipher a ZIP code, maybe, and that's it.) And contrary to regulations, apartment house superintendents are often put to work sorting and distributing mail by overly chummy mailmen.

A special delivery letter from Washington to New York, mailed in the afternoon, will arrive several days later, though once upon a time it was sure to be delivered early the following morning. Intracity mail, which could make it in a day, is seemingly delivered on tortoise-back. Mail order houses now allow three weeks for delivery—and keep their fingers crossed.

This is no secret to members of Congress. They have seen the Post



Postmaster General Winton Blount has his work cut out for him as the nation's mail service steadily deteriorates.

Office deteriorate, even as postal rates have steadily climbed, while it became the pawn of political pressures and the source of much lovely patronage. They have deplored this terrible state of affairs and called on the postmaster general and the President to do something about it. They have their chance to bring efficiency to the postal service, at a saving to the taxpayer.

But suddenly they refuse to be counted.

It's all very simple, however. President Nixon has proposed that the Post Office become a government corporation, run like a business on sound organizational lines, without political interference. The plan was first suggested by a Democratic postmaster general, Lawrence O'Brien. A presidential commission, after having studied the disastrously inefficient postal setup, concurred. Now the President and Postmaster General Blount have asked the Congress to pass the necessary legislation.

But congressional reaction is, for the most part, cool, if not hostile. Within five years, according to the best estimates, the Post Office would be self-supporting—no more billion-dollar deficits—and streamlined. The horrendous breakdown that occurred several years ago, during which Christmas mail was backed up from Chicago to Denver and took several weeks to straighten out, would be a thing of the past. With local postal officials chosen on merit in a career service, the present confusions and snafus would be eliminated. Haphazard methods would be replaced by taut routines and effective mechanization.

Nay, say the congressmen. "This would deprive us of the delightful game of messing with the Post Office as if it were a district in Mayor Daley's politics-ridden Chicago. There would be no more employ-

ment of the Post Office appropriation as a blackmail weapon to extract favorite and expensive pork-barrel projects from the executive branch. Let the mail go hang, but give us our part of the action."

The Congress, of course, is not alone. The postal unions, making up one of the most powerful lobbies on Capitol Hill, do not want to surrender the hold they have on the postal worker, thanks to the beneficence of the Congress. So the unions tell the postal employees that if the Post Office becomes a service organization they will lose their jobs to mechanization and automation. The postal unions are very blunt about it. As long as Congress is handling the minutiae of Post Office operations, the unions can wheedle and bamboozle the members of the House and Senate Post Office

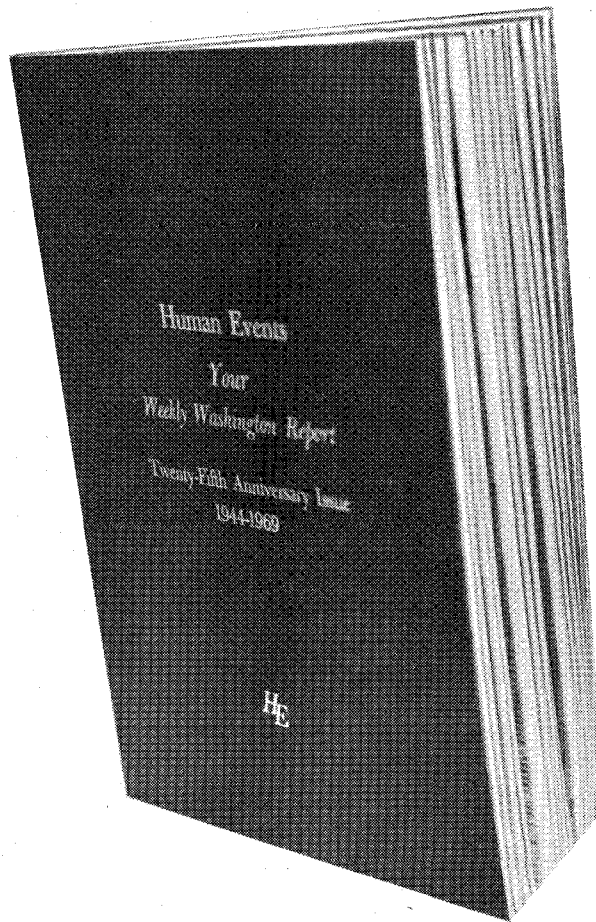
Committees into doing what labor wants. This is far better than the kind of hard-nosed collective bargaining they would have to do with a government corporation.

The postal unions, of course, do not tell the Post Office employees that automation will not deprive them of jobs. Yet union officials know that mail usage is growing at such a speedy rate that it will have no effect whatsoever on employment. And neither Congress nor the unions tell the public that unless something is done to improve postal procedures, there will be a nationwide crisis in mail delivery.

The public has given strong support to the Blount proposal for a corporation, owned by Uncle Sam, with its chief executive out of the Cabinet and its board of directors appointed for their organizational acumen by the President. But Congress, in stalling, is convinced that the public will turn to other, less thorny matters, in the near future. And so both the economy and the efficiency-in-government blocs have folded their tents on this one, silently stealing away.

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If the Doves Could Only Hear Kosygin

By BARRY GOLDWATER

It is a shame that the Senate doves are unable to obtain accurate testimony from Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin.

Perhaps no testimony could be more important to Sen. William Proxmire (D.-Wis.) and his subcommittee hearings on the military budget and economic priorities.

Despite the crying need for more expenditures in the inner city ghettos and on such projects as housing and urban renewal, nothing can be as important as the future plans of those military-minded men in the Kremlin when it comes to priorities on U.S. military spending.

What is under discussion in these hearings is how much money should be spent on defense in relation to public expenditures for social-economic purposes of a domestic nature.

All kinds of irrelevancies are injected. Sen. Proxmire and other critics of the military budget are making much of examples of waste and inefficiency and cost overruns for military procurement. Considerable attention is focused on the heavy and growing costs of the items of military hardware required for our defense purposes.

There is no excuse for waste and inefficiency in any area of government,

whether it is in the procedures and practices which were permitted to grow up in the Pentagon under former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara or in the expenditures for anti-poverty projects, such as the Job Corps.

Every effort must be made to reduce waste, inefficiency and duplication to an absolute minimum in every department and agency. The taxpayer certainly deserves that much consideration, and I am convinced the Nixon Administration is attempting to give it to him.

But the existence of waste and cost overruns in military procurement must not be allowed to blind this country to the need for keeping our defenses strong. Nor should the inflated costs of military hardware become the overriding consideration in determining where in the list of spending priorities the safety and security of 200 million Americans should appear.

Inflation is not peculiar to defense projects alone. If we permit rising costs to become the determining factor in whether or not an essential program is to be developed, we must automatically forget about building new hospitals, schools, highways and housing. The cost of these items has increased proportionately with the rising cost of defense items.



If he wanted to, Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin could shed a great deal of light upon U.S.-Soviet defense postures.

Many critics of the military make grandiose statements that defense costs are out of control and that Pentagon expenditures are running rampant. Here again the ravages of an inflation produced by Democratic spending programs must be applied across the board. I daresay the American housewife also thinks the cost of groceries and of such everyday items as shoes, clothes and gasoline are all out of hand.

When I say it is a shame the Senate cannot hear from Kosygin, I mean that our priorities are not entirely ours to arrange. The level of military might maintained by a potential enemy, plus that power's aggressive designs, must be given full consideration. It will do this nation no good to build model cities, to wipe out the last vestiges of hunger or to replace substandard housing for its lower-income people if we cannot assure those people safety from possible aggression.

In deciding on spending priorities as they involve the military, great emphasis should be accorded not only to the needs of our own people but to the nature of our adversary in this very uncertain world.

We cannot disregard the great strides the Soviet Union is making in the field of nuclear weapons (both offensive and defensive). We cannot overlook their development of SS-9 missiles, their increased production of ICBMs and intermediate-range missiles, their preoccupation with an orbital bombing system, the great increases in the conventional military system, their ever-expanding naval strength.

The Soviets are arming to the teeth for whatever future they may see. The United States cannot afford to reduce defense spending to an unsafe level for any reason.

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THE LONG, LONG TRAIL—"Tanzanians who have often joined the chorus of protests aimed at Rhodesia's elective processes heard from their vice president recently. New elections in Tanzania, said Abeid Karume, will be held not less than 50 years from now. Evidently, they have very long campaigns in Tanzania."—From the Birmingham News

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Continued from Page 8

'New Detroit' Backs Crockett

Council, a cited Communist front. Young's attorney at the hearings, during which he repeatedly invoked the 5th Amendment, was George W. Crockett Jr.

Other members of the committee are F. Phillip Colista, who in 1964 was administrative secretary of the Detroit chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, another one-time Communist front of which Judge Crockett served as vice president in 1965-1966; and Myron D. Wahls, a lawyer who represented several prisoners before Crockett in the RNA shoot-out. One of the three lawyers assigned to write the law committee's report was Harold Norris, another member and sometime officer of the National Lawyers Guild.

The current uproar is not the first time George Crockett has been the center of controversy, nor are the police alone among his critics.

The Wayne County (Detroit) prosecutor's staff has frequently complained that the state has lost a number of cases in Crockett's court because of his contention that his first obligation lies with federal regulations on such questions as search and seizure. Prosecutor William L. Cahalan, as well as police officials, contends that it is their duty to adhere to state law, and that in test cases taken to the Michigan Supreme Court the state's right to regulate such evidence was never countermanded in federal courts.

In 1949 Crockett was one of the attorneys for 11 leaders of the Communist party in the U.S. who were convicted of conspiring to overthrow the government by force. He and four other attorneys in the case were sentenced to jail terms for contempt by Federal Judge Harold R. Medina in New York when the trial ended. Crockett was jailed for four months. The court accused them of deliberately planning to cause delays and confusion and to harass Medina in an effort to cause a mistrial.

In an unprecedented reprimand by a panel of three Michigan judges, acting on recommendations of the Michigan

Bar, Crockett was told after serving the sentence that there was "substantial doubt" whether he had "a reasonable understanding of an attorney's obligations and responsibilities" and that he "should disabuse his mind of the notions that rules of proper trial conduct are insufferable shackles."

Escaping disbarment, Crockett entered Detroit politics and was elected to the Recorder's bench where he is serving his first term. In his rulings on the civil rights of suspects, he had kept ahead of even the U.S. Supreme Court, his critics say. He recently said that—although he would not wish it to happen—if some of his associate judges could serve time in jail, as he did, they would have a better understanding of what it means to tell a prisoner, "Five years!"

The New Detroit endorsement of Crockett's most recent actions had just been announced when Judge Crockett put on probation Lloyd Tyler, a narcotics addict, convicted four times for serious crimes, after two boys testified the man was roughed up by the arresting police. Although Tyler, caught fleeing a jewelry store holdup, faced a life sentence as a repeater, Judge Crockett said he would send no one to jail in a case "where the police take it upon themselves of accusing and sentencing [a man]." (Two policemen making the arrest were injured by their prisoner and were hospitalized.)

A federal narcotics institution to which Crockett had sent Tyler returned him as unacceptable for treatment because of anti-social tendencies.

Chief Justice Thomas E. Brennan of the Michigan Supreme Court, commenting on the case, disputed Judge Crockett's action, saying that any allegation of undue force by the police should be handled separately and not in consideration of the sentence. "I hope," Brennan said, "that this does not set a precedent."

But Judge Crockett, buoyed by the New Detroit endorsement, said that he expects the Tenure Commission to clear him. "And then," he said, "I may run for the state Supreme Court."



Liberalism's Failure

By REP. BARRY GOLDWATER JR. (R.-Calif.)

During the '30s, '40s and '50s liberal spokesmen chipped away at the structure of America's institutions. They claimed then that they alone held the answers to the problems of the 20th Century.



The American system, the Old Left said in those days, was failing. The old order, they argued, was in crisis. Only liberal policies, liberal programs, liberal panaceas could assure prosperity at home and world peace.

Finally, in the decade of the '60s the liberals were given the opportunity to put their theories to the test—to lead America, as they phrased it, to a "Great Society."

The failure of these programs is now history.

Liberal foreign policy-makers succeeded only in weakening the hand of America and the free world in the global struggle against communism.

Permissive liberalism succeeded only in producing civil disorder and disrespect for law in American communities and on campuses.

Liberal bureaucrats squandered billions of tax dollars in domestic programs that failed to meet the needs of our people.

But far from learning anything from their failures, liberal leaders today are more vocal than ever in prescribing remedies for the national ills their own policies produced.

Despite the latest repression of freedom in Czechoslovakia, liberal spokesmen insist that Soviet leaders have mellowed.

Despite all evidence of an increased Soviet missile buildup, they continue to back policies which would weaken America's defense capabilities.

Here at home, despite all evidence that the road to chaos is paved with permissiveness, liberals continue to urge policies which handcuff those charged with enforcing the law and appease those intent on breaking it.

And despite all evidence that centralized government programs aggravate domestic problems instead of solving them, they call for even greater centralization and more spending.

The Bourbon family that once ruled France was said to learn nothing and forget nothing.

The liberal leaders who governed the United States during the '60s differ only in one respect: They learned nothing—but would just as soon the American people forget everything about the experience.

CBS' 'Truth'

By REP. HENRY GONZALEZ (D.-Tex.)

If we are willing to assume that the moral judgment of CBS News is always going to be sound, then we can say that "Hunger in America" was justifiable fraud. But the fact is that fraud is never justifiable. The business of a news director is to present facts, and to present them truthfully. It is then the business of the public to cast whatever moral judgments the facts may warrant. If we give up that public right, then we have

also given up the first principle of a free press and a free people—the right to know the truth. It is no accident of history that one of the ancient maxims that has come down through the centuries so that "ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," or in another way, "knowledge is the guardian of the state." CBS has no right to assume that good intentions will wash away fraud. Only truth serves the public interest, and there is no substitute for it. You cannot make the truth more or less colorful than it is. CBS has tried, and they have done themselves and their viewers a grave injustice. Worse, they have set a precedent for destructive and corrosive malpractice, a precedent that cannot be condoned and ought not to be repeated.

Community Volunteers

By REP. BUZ LUKENS (R.-Ohio)

It is my belief that the problems of the community, whether they be air pollution or unemployment, can and should be partially solved within the community by the residents of that community in a voluntary effort. The President and his Administration use the term "voluntary action" to describe a program of problem-solving activity by private enterprise, individual Americans and their voluntary associations or organizations. It also includes those government-sponsored programs that utilize volunteer services.



The prospects of a successful nationwide voluntary action program are tremendously encouraging, according to a recent Gallup poll. It appears that almost six out of every 10 Americans are willing to offer their services to their communities. The greatest interest in voluntary action appears in young persons, those in their 20s, and those with a college education are more interested in serving than those with a less formal education.

When asked how much time they would be willing to offer each week to their community, the average person stated that he would be willing to give at least four hours. Many Americans are already actively involved in voluntary civic service. A recent survey shows that 13 per cent of all adult Americans now offer their time and effort for community projects.

College Violence

By REP. JIM COLLINS (R.-Tex.)

Students in some Latin American countries long ago won the power to hire and fire professors and to determine courses, President Nixon said in a recent speech, with the result that the Latin American educational system "is one of the most inferior in the world." I will not let this happen in America. And to give the college administrators extra help in meeting these malicious rioters, I have introduced some very strong legislation.



Demonstrators who interfere with operations of any federally aided school would be subject to prison sentences and fines under my bill. And this mea-

sure would apply to most of the nation's educational institutions of high school level and above because of the many types of federal aid disbursed to these schools. My bill would make it a misdemeanor to interfere with the administration of a school through such moves as seizure of buildings and sit-ins. The penalty would range to a year in jail and a \$1,000 fine. The same punishment would be set for actions that prevented the holding of classes or other official duties. Where bodily injury was involved, the crime would be a felony with a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

I want the hippies and Yuppies who violently disrupt the entire academic community to know that they will be severely punished. There is a basic freedom that I will not see destroyed, and that is every man's freedom to learn and grow knowledgeable. It is only through educated men and women that we will find the road to world peace, and I shall not rest until our students once again feel safe on their own campuses.

Bomb Halt Results

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R.-Iowa)

On Nov. 1, 1968, on the eve of the election, then-President Johnson announced the suspension of all bombing of North Viet Nam. I said at the time that this political move would give the Communists the opportunity "to lick their wounds and return stronger than ever to the business of killing Americans." Casualty figures since the bombing halt tell the story: From Nov. 2, 1968, through May 31, 1969, U.S. combat deaths in Viet Nam totaled 6,605, and 46,034 Americans were wounded.

Nixon's Troop Reduction

By REP. LOUIS WYMAN (R.-N.H.)

I become sick and tired of those carping demagogues who criticize President Nixon's announcement that 25,000 troops will be returned from Viet Nam as "tokenism." The American people understand that this progress on the long road back is the direct result of President Nixon's decision to his commitment in the recent election campaign as well as to keep faith with our over-all national security needs which impel the conclusion that at the earliest possible moment the defense of South Viet Nam must be undertaken by South Vietnamese and not by Americans.



The fact is that President Nixon is bringing Americans home. The record of action by prior administrations is precisely the opposite. Under them Americans were sent overseas to combat by the hundreds of thousands, and tragically, to combat in a war in which American policy was not to use its full capability to win or even to protect the lives of the boys it ordered to fight there.

The hard truth is that the "tokenism" critics are hurting badly because at long last our new President is acting to undo the awful mess prior Presidents committed us to. Those that want us out of Viet Nam on an honorable basis at the earliest possible moment—whom I believe are the overwhelming majority of our citizenry, young and old alike—rejoice at the positive action of President Nixon which sees the first meaningful step being taken down the long road home.

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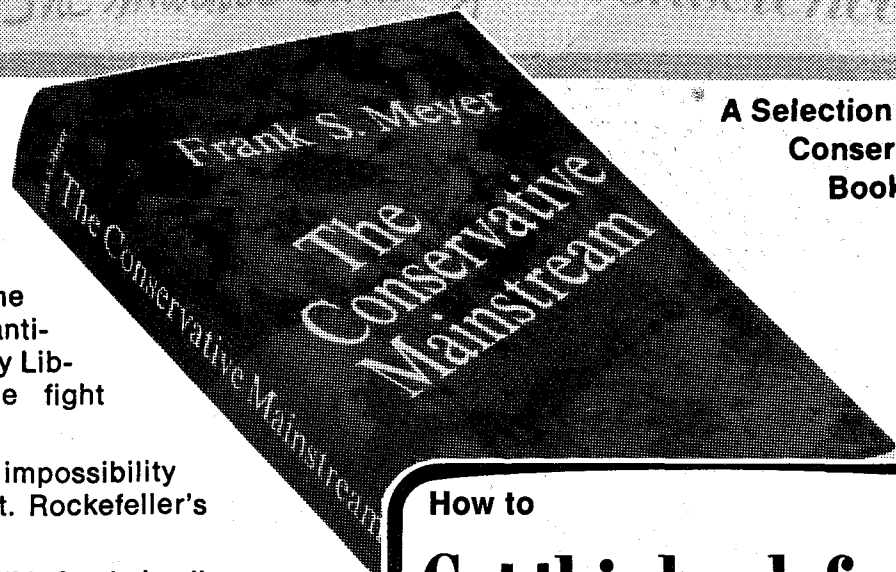
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